

THE LONDON AND China 新聞紙 Telegraph.

JAPAN HERALD, AND JOURNAL OF THE EASTERN ARCHIPELAGO.

PUBLISHED ON THE ARRIVAL OF THE MAILS (VIA MARSEILLES).

In connection with the "LONDON AND CHINA EXPRESS," published on the departure of the Mails.

VOL. II.—No. 40.] LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 14, 1860.

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Latest Arrivals.

		From London.	Arrived out.	HOMELAND. Arrived in London this day.
JAPAN—	Yedo			April 30
	Kanagawa			28
	Nagasaki			
CHINA—	Peking			
	Shanghai	Mar. 26	May 13	May 15
	Ningpo			
	Foo-Chow-Foo	" "	" 12	" 16
	Amoy	" "	" 10	" 17
	Swatow			
	Hong Kong	Apr. 10	" 20	" 23
PHILIPPINES—	Canton		" 21	" 21
	Macao			
	Manila	" 26	" 12	" 16
COCHIN-CHINA—	Touron			April 20
SIAM—	Bankok			May 6
BORNEO—	Iabuan			April 30
	Sarawak			" 28
JAVA—	Batavia			May 23
MALACCA STRAITS—	Singapore	" 10	Mar. 13	June 2
	Penang	" "	" 11	" 3

By the Bombay Mail delivered on the 8th dates from Hong Kong to the 16th May were received through Calcutta per "Fiery Cross." Opium and Exchanges only were quoted.
The Red Sea Cable continues out of order, and by the last accounts the "Imperator" was engaged in under-running the cable near Perim.

The Publication of THE LONDON AND CHINA TELEGRAPH
commenced at 5 P.M.

List of Passengers.

PASSENGERS INWARD.

Per Banian from Hong Kong: Messrs. John Fitzpatrick, John Lapraik, and Masters Remedios.

By this Mail.—From Hong Kong to Singapore: Mr. Von Faber and Mr. Albrecht. For Bombay: Asst. Surg. Joynt, and native servant. For Alexandria: Don Jose Canovas, and Mr. R. M. Caylor. For Southampton: Mr. and Mrs. Ricketts, and son, Mr. Barnes, Mr. Draper, Hospital Clerk, Mr. Knight, Military Storekeeper, Ensign Money, 8th N.I., Lieut. Baldwin, 60th Rifles, Mr. Court, late H.M.S. Furious, Lieuts. H. K. Leet, R. H. Johnstone, and A. W. Howell. For Marseilles: Capt. Morrice and Brue, and European servant, and Mr. E. Waller.

PASSENGERS OUTWARD.

Per P. and O. str. Pera, 4th July.—From Southampton to Hong Kong: Messrs. D. B. Robertson, P. S. Tomlin, Masson, Lindley, Henderson, F. B. Farley, W. H. S. Lander, Lieut. C. Leacocke and L. P. Oliver, Quartermaster White and Mrs. White, Deputy Assistant Commissary General Cookesly. To Shanghai: Messrs. R. B. Robertson, A. F. Lowden, and Francisque Noyer. To Singapore: Mr. R. B. Blundell and Miss Blundell, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Van Maanen, sister-in-law, two children, infant, and two native servants. To Penang: Lady Maxwell and native female servant. From Marseilles, 12th July, to Shanghai: Mr. G. E. Simon. To Hong Kong: Mr. W. Kirby. To Singapore: Mr. J. Ten Brink, Mr. Gradwohl. From Alexandria to Singapore: Mr. and Mrs. H. Strauss, two children, and European female servant; Mr. A. Strauss, Mr. E. Bass; Mr. and Mrs. Hartzfeld and lady.

Per P. and O. str. Ceylon, 20th July, from Southampton to Shanghai: Mr. W. C. Clarke. To Hong Kong: Mr. E. F. Martindale, Mr. Wheeler, Mr. J. F. Lymc. To Singapore: Mr. J. Berriman, Mr. W. Fraser. From Malta to Hong Kong: Mr. A. Major and servant. To Penang: Mr. John Clark. From Marseilles, 28th July to Penang: Mr. and Miss Mathieu.

Per P. and O. str., 4th August.—From Southampton to Singapore: Mr. and Mrs. Little, Mr. Macleod. To Shanghai: Mr. E. Elias. To Hong Kong: Mrs. Marsh, Hon. S. Annesley. From Marseilles, 12th August: Mr. and Mrs. Warden for Shanghai.

Per P. and O. str., 20th August.—From Southampton to Singapore: Mr. and Mrs. Mohr and child. To Shanghai: Mr. Bryan. To Hong Kong: Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Steel, Mr. W. H. Harton. From Alexandria to Hong Kong: Mr. F. Cholmley. From Marseilles, 28th August, to Singapore: Mr. W. Van Ommereen, Miss E. Fortigaar, Miss Kool, Mr. and Mrs. Paddy. To Penang: Mr. H. Paddy.

Per Scowfell, for Hong Kong: Mr. W. Bourne.

THE THIRD CHINA WAR.

The island of Chusan has been placed in charge of an Allied Commission, composed of Mr. Hughes, of H.M.'s Consular Service; M. de Meritens, Attaché to the French Legation; and Capt. Gritton, R.M. They have published proclamations, intimating their authority, and forbidding anyone to establish himself at Ting-Hai without their permission. Sir Hope Grant was to proceed on the 30th May to the North, Gen. Napier had gone. A fleet of transports, with the following troops, was on the point of starting North:—Bedingfield's Battery, Pennycook's Battery, the 2nd Battalion of the 60th Rifles, the 3rd Buffs, the 2nd Battalion of the 1st Royals, the 1st Battalion of the 31st Regt., the 44th Regt., with the 8th and 19th Punjab Infantry.

In order to assimilate the pay of the European Regiments with that which they receive in India, the pay of every European non-commissioned officer and soldier has been raised 2d. per diem.

The artist of the *Illustrated London News* and others are accompanying the expedition.

Mr. Thomas Dick, who has resigned his interpretership in the Supreme Court of Hong Kong, has been appointed an interpreter to the Force, at a salary of £500 per annum, and is attached to the Commissariat Department.

The *Forest Eagle*, and the steamer *Azof*, both chartered, by H.M. Government, left Shanghai on the 3rd May for Japan. The former took a large portion of the military train who will be employed in the transport of horses to the rendezvous; the latter will keep up communication between the ports of Japan. The *Sin Tuck-kee* go down is being prepared for the reception of 200 of the Royal Marines now on board H.M.S. *Assistance*, the remainder will be transferred to the troop-ship *Octavia*, hourly expected from Chusan. The *Assistance* will then proceed to Hong Kong for more troops.

(FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.)

Up to the present time nothing whatever has transpired in respect to the specific operations which it may be the intention to undertake in the neighbourhood of the Peiho, nor does it seem probable that anything definite will be determined on until the arrival of Lord Elgin, as the main body of the English portion of the expedition force is still encamped on the Cowloon shore of Hong Kong harbour, the movement to the north having, in reality, only commenced during the past week (with the exception of the arrival of the 67th and 99th regiments at Chusan last month.) The following troops have embarked and sailed for Chusan since the 14th inst.:—1st and 2nd Foot; left wing, 31st Foot; seven companies 44th Foot, 2nd battalion 60th Rifles, and two regiments of Seik Infantry. The whole of these regiments are in sailing transports, and will not be towed. It is not expected in the present stage of the South-West monsoon that they will reach their destination much

under one month from the date of their sailing from here. The 67th, 99th, and 400 marines are now in peaceful occupation at Chusan, where there is no doubt they will be a great acquisition to the revenue of the place.

Lieutenant-Colonel Barry's Armstrong battery is still at Cowloon, and Major Millwards' which left England at the same time in the *Himalaya*, in January last, arrived here two days ago in the *Imperatrice*, twenty-four hours after the English mail came in, which the *Imperatrice* had preceded from Suez fourteen days. Probyn's Horse (Sikh Cavalry), 600 strong, embark with their horses to-morrow for Chusan, in eight transports. The other Sikh Cavalry corps (Fane's Horse) 400 strong, with seventy troopers of the King's Dragoon Guards, will remain in the meantime at Cowloon. Major Hacket, Ensign Rennie, Paymaster Hart, Assistant-Surgeon McDowel, and 120 men of the 44th regiment, embarked the day before yesterday in the *Forerunner* transport as a guard over Chinamen enlisted for service in the military train. This is a precaution found indispensable, owing to the large number of them that desert as soon as they receive the advance of two months for which they stipulate prior to embarking for service in the north. Upwards of 5,000 of these enterprising celestials have already been enlisted, and the corps now constitutes a supplementary battalion to the Military Train, and from its equipment consisting solely of long bamboo poles for carrying weights, it has been facetiously styled the "Bamboo Rifle Brigade," which *sobriquet* the corps is now generally known by. The men composing it are all Celestials. They are provided by the Government with food and clothing, and receive as pay nine dollars per month (equal at present to about £2 3s. 4d.), which is the lowest sum that John Chinaman has felt inclined to take for the peculiar and not over patriotic service in which he is about to embark. Enlistment goes on briskly, but the great difficulty is the retention of them afterwards, as they avail themselves of every opportunity to slip off with their two months' advance of pay, and then re-enlist, their identification (short of branding their skins) being a physical impossibility, from the close resemblance that they bear to one another.

The following, it is believed, will be the brigades, with their respective commanding officers, though it is not improbable that some alteration will be made in the brigadiers, nothing yet being definitely settled with the exception of the divisional commands:—

1ST DIVISION.

Major General Sir John Michel, K.C.B.

1ST BRIGADE.—Col. Stavelly, 44th Foot. 1st and 31st Regts., with 1 Sikh Regt.

2ND BRIGADE.—Col. Sutton, 31st Foot. 2nd Foot, 60th Rifles, 5th Punjab.

One Armstrong Battery to the division.

2ND DIVISION.

Major General Sir Robert Napier, K.C.B.

1ST BRIGADE.—Col. Jephson, 2nd Foot. 3rd Buffs, 44th Foot, and 8th Punjab Infantry.

2ND BRIGADE.—Col. Reeves, 99th Foot. 67th 99th Regts., 1 Sikh Infantry.

One Armstrong Battery to the division.

Hong Kong is garrisoned by the Provisional Battalions, consisting of the depots of the regiments proceeding to the North, and the 21st Madras Native Infantry. The 87th Fusiliers have proceeded to Canton, where they are to be stationed. The following detachments arrived by the English steamer on the 20th inst.:—60th Rifles, Lieut. Morah, and one sergeant; 31st Foot, Ensign Mansfield and 6 men; Army Hospital Corps, Staff Surgeon Rennie, M. D., three sergeants and fifty men. The Army Hospital Corps have arrived most opportunely, a large detachment of this corps being in the Melbourne steam-transport, which is not likely to be here for some time, owing to the accident to her machinery; and we believe that the want of the men was beginning to be felt by the medical authorities. Sir Hope Grant and Admiral Hope are here at present; Generals Michel and Napier have gone North. The greater portion of the French force has left this. One of their largest transports, the *Isere*, has been lost on the coast since leaving here for the North; all hands have been saved, but she went down with 400 tons of gunpowder, and all the harness for their field artillery. The *Adelaide* steam storeship has arrived at Singapore, where she remains until the arrival there of the remainder of the King's Dragoon Guards; she will then proceed on to this place with the vessel in tow.

JAPAN.]

It is announced by the present mail that the Prince Regent has been assassinated, and the reports lately received, *via* America, as to the attempt on the Emperor, are untrue. The position of trade and general matters continues still to be very unsafe.

CHINA.

HONG KONG.

! (From a Correspondent.)

The Mails from London of the 10th of April reached this on the 20th of May.

I have deferred writing until the latest moment, in hope that I should have some intelligence of importance to transmit from the North, by the mail leaving to-morrow, the 23rd. The Shanghai mail has, however, brought no items of importance, and with the exception of a *canard*, not received here, of the death of the Emperor of China, political news is stagnant; we hear, indeed, of large arrivals of French who have already begun to land, but active operations seem to be quiescent; this, however, is no sign of dilatoriness on the part of the Allied Powers, but must be attributed more to the news which you have yourselves forwarded from England. Until the arrival of the Ambassadors nothing demonstrative will take place; it seems to be an accepted thing that diplomacy will be carried to the utmost to produce a bloodless result. The great armaments which are assembled on and about the Chinese waters are at present to be regarded more as an *argumentum ad rationem* than a direct hostile force. The wish is, that the ends desired be obtained if possible without firing a shot, and unless Chinese obstinacy prevails to a more than usual degree, such will be the result. Those officers who were engaged at the disastrous attempts at the Peiho make no secret of their fears that the day for their quittance is far off, and that a peace will be arranged, which will not leave them the opportunity of wiping out the mud of that affair.

We hear also that the Chinese are fortifying the entrances with great activity, and if those who have received shot can judge of the senders, the commandants of the Chinese forts have European faces and names ending in "off." The general impression, in fact, is, that Russian engineers are engaged. Much of this, however, must be received *cum grano*. News from Peking is proverbially false, and the presence of a few Russian adventurers should not be allowed the weight which has been given to it by many here.

In all contests with Chinese the policy undoubtedly is procrastination, and in spite of their endeavours to make the country appear wealthy, we may be assured that the real truth is the reverse. The Chinese are not, as a nation, rich, though this is a secret which they studiously conceal, even from themselves. They will bluster to the last moment, and even deceive their own officials as to the results of any action which might take place. Fraudulent with worse than worst Thessalian fraud they are to be trusted only while the influence of the almighty dollar is patent. The very town of Hong Kong, under the rule of the English, is not safe from them at night, and in the north we hear that single individuals venturing amongst them are frequently murdered. A sergeant of Marine Artillery, who not long ago left the shore at Shanghai for his ship, was lost for three days, and then found floating with his skull beaten in. A private of the same corps was despatched in a similar way. It would appear that these unfortunate men left in boats when attacked from behind. They were soon rendered senseless. When I was in Rome and Naples I heard of assassination, but the cities of China will equal them, and that is saying much.

We hear to-day that the admiral is to leave his flag ship, the *Chesapeake*, stationed here, and will, on the 27th, take a steamer to the North. This may be true, and it is endorsed by the *Daily Press* here. I also hear that he will await the arrival of Lord Elgin and the Baron de Gros. It is not material which course he takes, as no manifestation of force will take place, except to repel force used against the passage of the diplomats.

This town is now like a fair; streets thronged with every description of uniform and cast of countenance. The Parsee, the French, the Sikh, and the Jack Tar, make a confused medley amongst Malays, Chinamen, and nondescripts. To attempt any lengthened description would be to piracise on Albert Smith, and, after all, answer no practical purpose.

I leave from here the day after to-morrow for the north, and hope by next mail to have some intelligence of importance to

communicate, more than the fact of the existence of a large force at Hong Kong, and a general ignorance as to the ultimate uses to which it is to be turned.

The Commissariat department have in this expedition behaved so as to deserve great commendation; and the Crimea has been a very useful lesson, bitterly though it was bought. All our vessels have arrived, with the troops in an unusually healthy and satisfactory condition. If care in providing for the wants of an expeditionary force aid the success of it, ours has every chance of being victorious. Supplies are bought up and forwarded; arrangements for the sick and wounded are made, with every care for their comfort. The greatest good feeling seems to exist among all concerned, and if the attack is sounded it will be answered by a vigorous response.

The mail will close almost directly, and having touched upon the most important part of the expedition, I shall conclude, hoping for more matter and less argument next time.

At Swatow, Mr. McCunn, an Englishman in the Chinese Customs, has been murdered by the Chinese. An Englishman named Lawrence, in the Customs at Canton, was killed by the bursting of a gun.

Mr. Tarrant is still confined in the Debtors' Gaol. A correspondence with the Governor has been published.

The action of Mr. Caldwell against Mr. Murrow, the editor of the *Daily Press*, has been postponed owing to the illness of the latter. Mr. Anstey had been asked to proceed from Calcutta to conduct the defence. Mr. Ward, the American Minister, has taken some steps to contradict Lord Palmerston in regard to his statement in Parliament that the American Minister went to Peking in a box.

SHANGHAI.

No apparent change has occurred in the position of diplomatic affairs, except that Kweiliang has been made senior guardian to the heir apparent, and it is rumoured that another Mantchu of high rank has been appointed to deal with Foreign affairs. The *North China Herald* published a report that despatches had arrived from Peking, containing a pacific overture from Pang, one of the chief Secretaries of State, and contradicted it in its next issue.

The Shanghai races are said to have gone off most miserably. The first day was very cold and windy; it was therefore very unpleasant to stand and look on.

MALACCA STRAITS.

SINGAPORE.

The British steamer *Fanqui*, Captain Baker, from Glasgow the 3rd March last, arrived here on the 30th May, en route for Hong Kong.

The godowns occupied by Messrs. Spottiswoode and Co., and others, were sold, on the 23rd March, by public auction, for the large sum of \$86,500 dollars.

The Dutch steamer *Draak* has again started, for the purpose of under-running and repairing the electric cable hence to Batavia, the communication by which continues interrupted.

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

The present mails bring us dates from Shanghai to the 15th from Hong Kong to the 23rd, and from Singapore to June 1.

The markets for imports continued to be depressed, owing to the certainty of hostilities on the Peiho. No interruption, except that of a normal nature, from the rebels is reported in the export trade.

A correspondent writing from Rajpore on the 24th May, says it was reported that the Union Bank of London had stopped payment, and that the Delhi Bank had arranged for a draft he held on the Union Bank, drawn by them, to be honored by the Agra Bank, in case the report proved true, which, happily, it is not. Another correspondent writing from Mussoorie, on 22nd May, also mentions the same report as current there. This report must have some connection with the Pullinger frauds, the news of which may have reached Bombay by the mail of 18th April, and been telegraphed erroneously to the upper provinces of India.

EXPORTS.

TEA.—At Foo Chow the new season's crop was daily expected, and the first shipment would be made in June. The prices are expected to open at 33 taels for the best Kaisows. The settlements of the fortnight are confined to 250 chests and 450 half-chests Congou, at 9 to 18½ tael for low dusty to middling flavoury, the stock being reduced to 1,500 chests very low and ordinary. At Can-

ton the settlements of the fortnight have been a mere bagatelle—say 1 chop, Congou to 31 taels; 5,000 boxes scented Orange Pekoe, 17 to 18 taels; 100 half chests plain Orange Pekoe; 800 taels Oolong, and 150 chests Flowery Pekoe. The stock unsold is 4 chops Congou; 3,000 half chests country packed Young Hyson; 800 half chests ditto; Imperial and Gunpowder, and 1,000 boxes scented teas. Regarding the new teas, the Tyshan Congous should have been at market some weeks ago—their detention is attributed to the transit duties on them not having been arranged. The tea men talk of 33 taels for them, which is double the usual price. The quality is good, but not so good as last year. The leaf for making scented teas is reported short and inferior. A few thousand piculs have been smuggled to Macao to the great chagrin of the Customs authorities. As for the new Oonams and Oopacks, musters are expected on the 20th of June, but no hope can be entertained of the stock arriving until the insurgents are put down. Shanghai: The transactions of the fortnight have been so insignificant, owing to the paucity of supply and the total absence of current descriptions of black, that they are hardly worth noticing, except to show the excessive rates shippers are willing to pay. The season may be said to be closed.

RAW SILK.—Shanghai: Buyers having evinced a strong disposition to invest, notwithstanding the refuse character of the remaining stock, more business has been transacted during the fortnight than could have been reasonably anticipated. The settlements reported exceed 2,000 bales, making a total to date of 64,500 bales (including 4,000 bales Japan) for the season, or 14,000 bales less than at same period last season. The settlements show an advance of 5 to 10 taels on the common sorts. The unsold stock is computed at 1,200 bales. The supplies from the country come in very sparingly, and consist of the lowest descriptions, being principally common Throwns, and kinds usually considered unfit for export. In fact, it may be said that the season is over and the market swept. The new silk will be late, and it is not expected at market until the middle of next month—the extent of the yield is matter of conjecture. The following are the current quotations:—Tsatiee, No. 1 and 2, taels, none; 3, 385 to 390 per picul; 4 and 5, 350 to 370. Taysaam, No. 1, 350 to 360.

EXPORTS FROM SINGAPORE.

Per Rocket to Boston: Gambia, 1,000 bales, or 1,842 piculs; rattans 30,744 bundles, or 1,362 piculs; tea, 1,295 boxes.

EXPORTS FROM MANILA.

Per Malay, for Boston: hemp, 8,118 piculs; sugar, 4,000; sapan wood, 362; cigars, 327 mils.

Per Nautilus, for Boston: hemp, 2,240 piculs; sugar, 8,575; sapan wood, 274; cigars, 10 mils; indigo, 104 qcls.

Per Dorothy Jobson, for Melbourne: sugar, 6,000 piculs; cordage, 282; cigars, 10 mils.

The picul is 133½ lbs. weight; the tael at Shanghai is equal to 1 dollar and 40 cents, and is divided into decimal parts of ten.

EXCHANGES ON LONDON.

[For dates, see first page.]

	At Shanghai (per Tael)	6 months sight.	Bank. 6s. 7d.	Private. 6s. 7½d. to 6s. 8d.
Ditto	3	ditto	..	..
At Foo-Chow-Foo (per dol.)	6	ditto	..	..
At Canton	..	..	..	..
At Hong Kong	..	..	4 9 to 4 10	4 10 to 4 11
At Macao	..	..	..	..
Ditto	..	..	..	..
At Singapore	..	..	4 11	4 11½
Ditto	..	..	..	..
At Manila	..	..	4 3½	4 3½
Ditto	..	..	..	..
At Batavia (guldens.)	..	..	..	..

When the news of the detention and partial loss of the specie per "Malabar" reaches China the rates would most probably go higher.

EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK TO GREAT BRITAIN. SEASON 1859-60.

	From Shanghai.	From Foo-chow.	From Canton, Macao, and Hong Kong.	Total lbs.	SILK. Total Bales.
From July 1 to ..					
30, 1860.....		19,708,166	26,122,280	75,000,365	57,270
Comparative period last season	15,887,905	17,369,142	22,640,564	55,897,101	65,603
Sailed since.—From Shanghai, May 18, Beverley, 395,644 lbs. and 59 bales silk; 14, Invincible, 746,543 lbs. and 144 bales silk. From Foo-Chow-Foo, 2, Claro, 465,200 lbs.; 5, Star of the North, 1,181,300 lb. From Canton, 16, Carnatic, 627,000 lbs. From Hong Kong, 7, per mail steamer, 2,083 bales silk; 23, per mail steamer, about 2,000 bales silk.					

TO UNITED STATES.

From July 1 to Apr. 30	...	...	...	30,916,566	1,802
1860	...	...	...	28,443,467	1,874
Comparative period last season	...	...	...		

TO THE CONTINENT.

Sailed since.—From Foo-Chow-Foo, May 2, M. Wilhelmine, 250,200 lbs. From Hong Kong 7, per mail steamer, 112 bales silk.					
From July 1 to Apr. 31, 1860	...	...	...	2,391,331	4,673
Comparative period last season	...	...	...	801,311	7,861

TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Sailed since.—From Hong Kong, May 2, Leonidas, 150 packages tea; Lizzie Spalding, 500 packages; 8, St. Helena, 654 lbs.					
From July 1 to Apr. 31, 1860	...	...	...	32,681	...
Comparative period last season	...	...	...	32,747	...

TO AUSTRALIA.

Sailed since.—From Hong Kong, May 12, Fides, 5,000 lbs.					
From July 1 to Apr. 30, 1860	...	...	...	10,531,681	...
Comparative period last season	...	...	...	7,489,535	...

TO GREAT BRITAIN.

From 1843 to 1844	...	...	...	51,022,600	...
" 1845 to 1846	...	...	...	57,331,200	18,604
" 1850 to 1851	...	...	...	63,972,300	22,143
" 1853 to 1854	...	...	...	77,327,800	61,980
" 1855 to 1856	...	...	...	92,240,300	50,480
" 1857 to 1858	...	...	...	76,990,255	68,311
" 1858 to 1859	...	...	...	63,789,792	83,136

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.

At SHANGHAI.—From Liverpool: May 11, Sappho. From New York: 1, Pursuit.

At HONG KONG, MACAO, AND CANTON.—From London: May 10, Sir W. Peel; 17, Julia; 20, James Shepherd, Hoang Ho; 21, Flying Cloud; 22, Shakespeare. From Liverpool: 14, Albatross. From England: 15, H.M. G. B. Weazel; 21, H.M. G. B. Hardy. From New York: 22, Mandarin. From Cardiff: 10, Canton; 14, Frisia Westphalia; 17, El Dorado; 20, Ardencraig, Mischief; 22, Rebecca. From Newcastle: 9, Spray. From Hartlepool: 21, Carausius. From France: 7, Loire; 16, Andromache; 18, Perseverance. From Suez: 21, Imperatrix.

At SINGAPORE.—From London: May 16, Florence Nightingale; 22, Steamer Kersonese; 25, Pioneer. From Liverpool: 19, Hawthorn; 25, Rangoon; 31, Gazell. From Sunderland: 17, Sungwan; 24, Jacobus. From Falmouth: 26, Eliza Hands. From Glasgow: 30, Steamer Fan Qui. From England: Steamer Melbourne. From Boston: Hollander.

SAILED.

From SHANGHAI.—For London, May 13, Beverly.

From Foo-Chow-Foo.—For London: May 2, Clara; 5, Star of the North.

From HONG KONG, MACAO, AND CANTON.—For London: May 16, Carnatic. For New York: 15, Waverley. For Havana: 5, Governor Morton.

From SINGAPORE.—For London: May 23, Kate Cleather, Zambia; 29th, Hidalgo.

LOADING.

At SHANGHAI.—For London: Invincible, Kate Hooper. For New York: Union.

At HONG KONG, MACAO, AND CANTON.—For London: Southern Cross. For Europe: Mercedes. For New York: Judge Shaw. For Havana: J. Wakefield, Live Yankee. For San Francisco: Iconium, Moonlight.

At SINGAPORE.—For London: Jane Gray, John and Isabella, Napoleon III., Prince Alfred, William Stewart. For Liverpool: Eliza Hands, J. Waddington, Sebastian Cabot, Tigris, Versailles. For New York: Keystone, Steamer Louis. For France: Olivier.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

At SHANGHAI.—For London: £2 for tea, £4 for silk. For New York, \$12 for tea, \$20 for silk. A good demand has been experienced for coast work and Government transport service, but rates are the same as before.

At HONG KONG, MACAO, AND CANTON.—For London: £3. For New York: \$10 to \$12 general merchandize, \$20 silk. In consequence of the Government requirements not being satisfied, and the want of ships to proceed to the rice ports, a large business has been done during the past fortnight. The Norma, Alice, Thomdick, Jessamine, Albuera, Negotiator, and Norden have been taken up by the British authorities at 17s. 6d. per ton with three months certain charter, who have purchased the steamer Feisun for £120,000. The British Admiral has also chartered the steamer Scotland belonging to W. S. Lindsay and Co., of London, at \$8,000 per month—making about 92,000 tons taken up by the British Government for transport purposes.

At MANILA.—For Liverpool: £3 15s. for unclayed sugar, £4 for hemp. For New York: \$20 for sugar, and \$10 per 4 bales of hemp. Ships are still wanted both for Europe and United States, there being a good deal of produce awaiting shipment.

At SINGAPORE.—For England: £2. 10s. to £2. 12s. 6d. for tin, gambier and sago-flour, and £3 for pearl sago, black pepper, and similar light cargo. For New York: \$10 to \$11. There is scarcity of light freight, but dead weights is in abundance.

CASUALTIES.

HONG KONG.—H.I.M. transport Isere, with nearly 1,000 men on board, 400 barrels of gunpowder, and other stores, in steaming into the harbour of Amoy on May 17th struck on a rock, broke her back, and became a total wreck.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

(Announcements for Subscribers are made free of charge.)

BIRTHS.

BURNS—On the 26th June, at Brompton, near Chatham, the wife of Dr. Burns, surgeon, R.N., of a son.

DE STACPOOLE—On the 21st ult., at her residence in Paris, 51, Rue Jean Goujon, Champs Elysées, La Marquise de Stacpoole, of a son.

GABRIEL—On the 25th May, at Singapore, the wife of Mr. Johannes Gabriel, of a daughter, stillborn.

LAZAROO—On the 13th May, at Singapore, Mrs. P. Lazaroo, of a daughter.

McMURDO—On the 20th May, at Hong Kong, the wife of Capt. McMurdo, of a daughter.

NICOLSON—On the 12th inst., at 15, William-street, Lowndes-square, the wife of Captain Sir F. Nicolson, Bart., of a daughter.

PARKES—June 26, at Upper Berkeley-street, the wife of H. S. Parkes, Esq., C.B., H.M. Commissioner, Canton, of a daughter.

PESTONJEE—On the 25th May, at Singapore, the wife of Pochajee Pestonjee, of a son.

SANLANDS—On the 11th inst., at Cheltenham, the wife of the Rev. P. Sandlands, of a son.

WOOLLETT—On the 11th inst., at Doddington-grove, Kennington, Mrs. W. Woollett, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

LEVESON—IVESON.—On the 4th inst., at Christ Church, Savernake, by the Rev. H. G. Merriman, uncle of the bride, Edward John Leveson, Esq., of Singapore, to Mary, eldest daughter of John Iveson, Esq., of Furze Coppice, Savernake Forest.

LOGAN—RONALDSON.—On the 27th June, at St. John's, Hampstead, by the Rev. T. Ainger, incumbent, John Logan, Esq., of Mount Elephant, Victoria, to Barbara, youngest daughter of the late John Ronaldson, Esq.

DEATHS.

BONHAM—On the 26th ult., at Walpole-street, Chelsea, Sophia Elizabeth, daughter of Lieut.-Col. J. B. Bonham, late 50th Regt., aged 12.

COCHRANE—The infant son of Admiral Sir Thomas and Lady Cochrane.

DENT—On the 5th ult., on board the *Nemesis*, Capt. W. Dent, 22nd M.N.I.

LE MESURIER—On the 3rd inst., at Genoa, Augusta Rose, daughter of the late Edward Le Mesurier, Esq., aged 33.

PROBELL—On the 29th ult., at 27, Hill-street, Vice-Admiral Sir George Brooke Pechell, Bart., M.P. for Brighton, aged 71.

GOIS—On the 17th May, at Singapore, Ursula, the wife of Mr. H. Gois, aged 19 years.

HARVEY—On the 15th May, at Singapore, Mr. Wallace B. Harvey, of Glasgow, after a long illness.

LITTLEWOOD—On the 24th May, at the residence of Captain Merritt, at Singapore, Major R. J. Littlewood, of the Bombay army, aged 65 years.

COMMERCIAL POSTSCRIPT.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

The tea sales on the 10th and 11th included 17,000 packages—of which the large proportion of 10,000 were for unreserved sale—and passed off heavily at a reduction of one penny per lb. Some lots of common Congou sold at 1s. 3½d. to 1s. 4d. for cash.

Some of the shareholders in the Union Bank of London have threatened proceedings against the trustees and directors for the Pullinger frauds. At the meeting on the 11th, however, the report and resolutions, after some fiery discussion, were passed.

Sir James Brooke has purchased a screw steamer in Port Glasgow to act against the natives on the coast of Borneo.

Messrs. Robert Freeland and Co., of Manchester, have suspended.

ARRIVALS NOT INCLUDED IN TABLES.—July 9, at Deal, from Akyab, Bostonian. June 30, at Stockholm, from Batavia, Prins Carl. July 7, at Texel, from Batavia, Jan van Brakel; from Singapore, Johanna Catharina. June 9, at Demerara from China, Thomas Mitchell. May 20, at Valparaiso, from Shanghai, Clarendon's; 21, Illinani.

DEPARTURES.—July 7, from Queenstown, for Shanghai Dora; 5, from off Dungeness for Java, Elizabeth Antoinette; 6, Jawbus; 5, from off Dover, for Singapore, Lioness, (Dutch barque) from Cardiff, for Hong Kong, Pieler, for Singapore, Loopunt; 8, for Hong Kong, Lady Hobart; 8, from Liverpool, for Woosang, Greyhound; for Singapore, Frederick VII.; from off Hastings for Batavia, America; 9, from off Dover, for Batavia, Odilia Margrieta, Johannes Christiaan; 7, from Cardiff, for Hong Kong, Octavia. June 2, from Santa Cruz, for Manila, America. July 10, from off Dungeness, for Batavia, Maria Magdalena. July 9, from off the Start for Singapore, Louis; for Batavia, Valparaiso; 10, from Cardiff, for Shanghai, America; 11, from Liverpool, for Singapore, Lefanto; Harvest Home; 4, from Liverpool for Singapore, Suometar; 11, from Sunderland, for Hong Kong, Nelly; 13, from London, for Shanghai, Kent.

SPOKEN.—Oriental, Batavia to New York, June 17, off Nantucket South Shoat; Stad Dockum, Batavia to Amsterdam, May 23, 23 S. 68 E.

LAI'D ON AT LONDON.—For Singapore and Penang, Roseaw; Shanghai, George Washington Harkaway; Singapore, Sea Bell. At Liverpool.—For Woosung, George West; Hong Kong, Emma Jane.

CASUALTIES.—The *Decima* (Dutch barque), Akkerman, from Batavia to Amsterdam, put into the Mauritius on the 1st of June leaky, and was discharging there on the 6th of June. The *Graaf van Heyden Reynsteyn*, Wamsteker, from Batavia, arrived at Amsterdam, 11th July, with bow stove and other damage, having been in contact, in the Great North Holland Canal, with the *Orielus*, Groote, from thence to Batavia.

SHIPS OF WAR ON THE CHINA STATION.

Vessel.	Class.	Guns.	
BRITISH.			
Acorn	Brig	12	
Acteon	Surveying	26	
Assistance	St. Transp.	6	
Beagle	Screw	4	
Bittern	Brig	6	
Cambrian	Frigate	40	
Camilla	Brig	16	
Centaur	Pad. Frigate	6	
Chesapeake	Frigate	51	
Coromandel	Desp. Str.	6	
Cruizer	St. Sloop	17	
Encounter	Screw	14	
Furious	St. Frigate	6	
Fury		6	
Hercules	Hospital	1	
Hesper	St. Transp.	2	
Highflyer	St. Corv.	21	
Imperieuse	Sc. Frigate	51	
Indefatigable	St. Frigate	6	
Magicienne		6	
Melville	Ship	6	
Minden	Hulk	6	
Nimrod	Desp. Str.	4	
Odin	Pad. Frigate	16	
P. Charlotte	Hulk	1	
Pearl	Screw	20	
Pioneer	Do.	6	
Reynard	Do.	4	
Ringdove	Do.	6	
Roebuck	Desp. Str.	6	
Sampson	St. Frigate	6	
Scout	Screw	21	
Sinooon	Sc. Transp.	8	
Snake	Screw	4	
Sphinx	Pad. Frigate	6	
Urgent	Sc. Transp.	6	
Vulcan	Sc. Transp.	6	

BRITISH GUNBOATS IN THE CHINA WATERS.

Cockchafer	Starling	88	Slaney	Keirel
Weasel	Opasum	94	Lery	Crown
Bonnet	Dove	96	Algerie	Woodcock
Harvey	Drake	97	Forster	73 Watchful
Hardy	Insolent		87 Forester	75 Watchful
Flamer	Snap		89 Janus	76 Janus
Grasshopper	Swinger		91 Staunch	79 Rantier
			92 Bustard	81 Firm

MERCHANT STEAMERS IN CHINA WATERS.—Engaged in the Canton, Hong Kong, and Macao traffic.—British: Feisun, Fei Ma, Sir Charles Forbes, Sir J. Jeejeebhoy, Hong Kong, Iron Prince, Mee Lee. American: Pak War, Willamette, Cumfa, Spark. Portuguese: Inveigado, Shamrock.

ENGAGED IN THE COAST TRAFFIC BETWEEN SWATOW, AMOY FOO CHOW, AND SHANGHAI.—British: P. & O.'s steamers, Chusan, Formosa, and Rajah; Messrs. Jardine, Matheson, & Co., Chevy Chase, Hellespont; Messrs. Dent and Co., Yangtze; Mr. Lapraik's Undine; Messrs. Burd and Co.'s Toey-wan; Messrs. Remi, Schmidt, and Co.'s Remi.

POSTAL REGULATIONS.

LETTERS AND NEWSPAPERS are despatched to China, Singapore, &c., by two routes, viz. via Southampton, on the 4th and 20th of each month; and via Marseilles, on the 10th and 26th. They reach their destination at the same time. **BOOKS** are forwarded through the Post-office to China (Hong Kong only). Books must be packed in covers open at each end. Each packet may contain any number of Books or Pamphlets; but it must not exceed 3 lbs. in weight. The Postage on Books is payable in advance by stamps.

RATES OF POSTAGE.

VIA SOUTHAMPTON.	s. d.	VIA MARSEILLES.	s. d.
Not exceeding ½ oz.	0 6	Not exceeding ½ oz.	0 9
" " 1 oz.	1 0	Above ½ oz. and not exceeding 1 oz.	1 0
" " 2 oz.	2 0	" 1 oz. " " " 1 oz.	1 9
Every oz. or fraction of an oz. after the first	1 0	" 2 oz. " " " 2 oz.	2 0
		" 3 oz. " " " 3 oz.	3 0
		Every additional ½ oz. up to 2 oz.	2 0
		Every oz. or fraction after 2 oz.	2 0
BOOK POSTAGE.		BOOK POSTAGE.	
1 oz.	0 4	Not exceeding 4 oz.	0 6
4 oz.	0 8	Above 4 oz. and not exceeding 8 oz.	1 0
1 lb.	1 4	" 8 oz. " " " 1 lb.	2 0
1 lb.	2 0	" 1 lb. " " " 1 lb.	3 0
And 8d. for every additional 8 oz. or fraction of 8 oz.		" 1 lb. " " " 2 lb.	4 0
Newspapers (under ½ lb.)	0 2	Every add. 8 oz. or frac. of 8 oz.	1 0
		NEWSPAPERS	0 3

Feb. 15 and 27 ..	June 5 and 22 ..	Oct. 13 and 29
March 15 and 30 ..	July 5 and 22 ..	Nov. 15 and 28
April 13 and 23 ..	Aug. 10 and 24 ..	Dec. 15 and 30
May 5 and 22 ..	Sept. 12 and 28	

Arriving in London, *via* Marseilles on the 12th to 15th, and 26th to 29th of each month, and *via* Southampton five days later.

THIRD CHINA WAR.

(COMMUNICATED.)

Three millions eight hundred thousand pounds are asked by the Chancellor of the Exchequer as this year's estimated expenditure, for the expedition against China—sometimes called war in China, at other times with China—just as it best suits the purpose of the Speaker. First it was war in China, as the Premier called it; then came the Elgin treaty; and, finally, Mr. Bruce's peaceable mission, resulting in the Peiho disaster. Why? because, instead of going, or attempting to go, with a reasonable escort, he must go armed to the teeth, and thus set at naught all professions of perpetual peace and friendship. Mr. Bruce is fortunate; appointed under the Derby Administration, furnished with Lord Malmesbury's instructions, he is sustained by the Administration of which his brother is a member, and thus both parties support him. Called from an easy life in Egypt, with a salary of £8,000 per annum, supported by an outfit of £3,000, of course he could not do otherwise than endeavour to find work to justify this liberal remuneration.

Her Majesty's Government has approved Mr. Bruce's proceedings, and the people's representatives have sanctioned them; therefore, the *las* said about them the better.

No doubt this time it will be war with China, should its Government not become wise in time, and that it will be so, of this our faithful ally and partner in this concern will take care. I fear that the present affair settled, other difficulties will soon be created to cause another expedition. Toward China we act as to an uncivilised nation, but require her to act towards us as one of the most civilised nations.

Mr. Bruce, in his letter to the Senior Secretary of State, Pang-Wan-Chang, dated in March, 1860, says, "The undersigned has further to observe, that the outrage at the Peiho has compelled her Majesty's Government to increase her forces in China at a considerable cost, and the contributions that may be required from the Chinese Government towards defraying this expense will be greater or less according to the promptitude with which the demands above made are satisfied in full by the Imperial Government." Mr. Bruce, in his despatches to Lord John Russell, dated Shanghai, the 7th of March, 1860, says, "I have been influenced in this decision by the consideration that the French were asking positively for an indemnity, while we were demanding none. Mature deliberation on all such intelligence as I have been able to collect assures me at the same time that it is not the money question which will drive the Chinese Government to war. *The treasury is empty, but the mercantile community continues solvent, and apprehend no difficulties on the score of indemnity.*" No doubt Mr. Bruce considers it advantageous, as regards the Chinese Government, that the proposals of the two Powers should be, as much as possible, in harmony. Most convenient this harmony is, as it enables now the one, and then the other, ambassador to justify his acts, because his honourable colleague suggested or coincided in his own suggestions.

Lord Elgin failed to discover how the indemnity could be obtained from an empty exchequer, but Mr. Bruce knows China better. He plainly suggests that the uncivilised China mandarins can squeeze any amount out of the Chinese commercial community.

Of course France will demand, say another four millions, making a sum of only eight millions sterling. Mr. Gladstone most probably, when the discussion about the vote comes on, will tell the House that it is only an advance, an investment, and of course the House will be satisfied, not troubling itself about the question if we go to war against the Chinese Government or against the Chinese commercial community. What will our Manchester friends say to a squeeze of eight millions from their customers?

PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE CHINA WAR.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, LAST NIGHT, Mr. B. COCHRANE moved, by way of amendment, "That in order to remove one great obstacle of peace with China, the British Plenipotentiary be instructed not to insist on the fulfilment of the third article of the Treaty of Tien-tsin, by which his Majesty the Emperor of China agrees that the ambassador, minister, or other diplomatic agent, appointed by her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain may reside with his family and establishment, permanently at the capital, or may visit it occasionally, at the option of the British Government." Lord JOHN RUSSELL objected to the form of the motion. The instructions to ambassadors emanated from the Sovereign, and could not with propriety be altered by the House of Commons. The proper mode of proceeding would have been by an address to the Crown. He proceeded to combat the policy advocated by the hon. member, insisting upon the expediency of securing for the British envoy the same privilege of residence at Peking already enjoyed by the Russian ambassador. The amendment was negatived without a division.—A vote of £443,000, as repayment to the East India Exchequer, on account of expenses incurred in China, was then moved by Mr. S. HERBERT. In the course of the discussion which ensued, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER entered into various details respecting the financial and other results arising or anticipated from the war. He also vindicated his own consistency, and that of some of his colleagues, in opposing the war with China in 1857, and supporting the present one. Lord J. RUSSELL also justified the declaration of war, which he contended had become indispensable to vindicate the honour and dignity of England, after the outrage committed on the Peiho. It was a terrible calamity, but one which the present Government could not avoid, and which they had inherited from their predecessors. Mr. T. BARING observed that the war was said to be waged for the promotion of trade. The fact was that traders did not wish for war, and felt the gravest suspicions of diplomacy. Lord PALMERSTON said that trade could not be safe in any country where Englishmen did not enjoy rights and securities formally recognised and secured by treaty. The vote was agreed to.

The Times of this morning, in reference to this debate, says:—

"Mr. Gladstone washes his hands of the deficiency altogether. 'The truth of the matter is,' he says, 'that it is utterly impossible to estimate the entire charge for a war arising under circumstances such as those in which that with China originated.' This is a lofty style of dealing with all objectors; but common taxpayers may persist in asking why Mr. Gladstone did not say all this before. Why is it that, believing it to be impossible to calculate for one year in advance the expense of a war in China, he committed himself to a distinct estimate four millions short of the reality, and, so far from suggesting that this estimate was necessarily fallacious, induced the House of Commons, upon the strength of it, to tamper with the fixed revenues of the country?"

Continental Intelligence.

FRANCE.

PARIS, July 11, 1860.

It is said at the War-office that two new regiments of the line are to be organised, the 103rd and 104th. The 101st and 102nd regiments were raised at the declaration of war against Austria. These regiments are now in China. All the French cavalry are in future to be armed with long rifled carbines.

TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION WITH ASIA.

We understand that a vast plan for establishing a permanent telegraphic connection by land between Europe and the principal countries of Asia has been submitted to the Emperor Napoleon. The projector proposes to commence his line at Paris, conducting it through Belgrade, Constantinople, Teheran, Calcutta, Malacca, Canton, Peking, &c., to Tehring's Straits, where a sub-marine cable will carry it over into North America. Skirting the western coast of that vast continent, the line would pass through San Francisco, and thence through Mexico, Panama, Lima, and Valparaiso. Here, turning off at a right angle, it is to cross the continent through Buenos Ayres, and end at Rio de Janeiro. Will not, we are inclined to ask, the barbarous state of many of the countries through which the line is to pass render its security extremely precarious?

RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 5.

According to an official report published in the *Wiadomosti*, two discoveries had been made by the Russian squadron, one of them being the port of Nachodka, in 42 deg. 45 min. N.L., and 133 deg. 3 min. 30 sec. E.L. from Greenwich; the other was a rocky island in the Sea of Japan, called by the Russians Waywoda—the name of the corvette that discovered it—and situated in 42 deg. 14 min. 30 sec. N.L., and 137 deg. 17 min. E.L. According to this report the English charts of the coasts of Corea and Nipon are very incorrect. The Russian surveying officers have gone over the whole of the ground and prepared a new and correct set of charts for those waters, which are now being engraved and will be published by the Russian Naval Department.

In the sitting of the Geographical Society M. Abramoff read an interesting paper on his late visit to the Lake of Nor-Zaissan in Chinese Djungaria, and situated to the south of the Altai chain of mountains. This vast and nearly unknown lake lies between 47 deg. 50 min., 48 deg. 30 min. N.L., and 101 deg. to 108 deg. 50 min., E.L., and measures 130 wersts in length, its breadth varying between 15 and 30 wersts:—

"According to M. Abramoff the area of the lake is 3,763 square wersts, and the surface of the water 1,800 English feet above the level of the sea. Its banks are low and mostly covered with reeds. From the month of November to the ensuing May the lake is frozen over. It contains great abundance of fish of all sorts. The surprising richness of this fishery has attracted a large number of Russians who, without much caring for its being on Chinese territory or obtaining permission from the Chinese authorities, have established themselves. The Chinese officials wink at the illegality of the proceedings, but are not averse to deriving some profit from them in the shape of an annual tribute. The Governor inquires most kindly after the health of the Czar, the inspector hopes most devoutly that the Emperor of China is quite well, the Amban would be delighted to hear that the Russians have no cause to complain of any excesses or irregularities committed by Chinese subjects, &c. These stereotype questions having been put and satisfactorily answered, the Amban expresses his hopes that the amicable relations existing between the two nations may never be interrupted. As for the presents he at first flatly refused to accept them, but on being pressed he relents by degrees till it ends in his accepting them with gratitude.

The duties of the Governor-General of East Siberia have so much increased since the annexation of the Amoor country, that it has been found needful to relieve him of a part of them. Major-General Korsakoff has been therefore appointed his *alter ego*, and carries on the business of the country as Vice Governor-General, till the return of Count Murawiew-Amoorsky to Irkutsk in the ensuing autumn.

Last week an Embassy from the Tycoon of Japan arrived in this city with some valuable presents from that potentate to the Emperor of Russia. Amongst them is a saddle of the most beautiful and novel workmanship, which is looked upon by all who have seen it as a most extraordinary production of Japanese art, and is the wonder of the day here.

HOLLAND.

AMSTERDAM, July 8.

The elections being now concluded, the Second Chamber of the States General is convoked for the despatch of business on the 10th inst., at two P.M. One half of the members went out by rotation, but a good many of them have been re-elected.

The Netherlands Trading Company has again advertised for

tenders for more vessels for Java. They must be either new ships or such as have already been chartered by the company in 1858 or 1859, and must be ready to sail by the middle of this month. Those tendered and now on their passage out must be placed at the disposal of the factory at Batavia on or before the 16th November next. The same company has also advertised for tenders to charter a vessel of 500 tons to load a cargo of piece goods from this country to Sumatra, and bring back a return cargo of native produce. This ship must be ready to sail by the 10th inst. either from Amsterdam or Rotterdam, as may be required. At the same time they advertise for tonnage in a vessel loading for Sourabaya to take out a steam engine of 80-horse power and about 16 tons weight, to sail the end of this month.

From Nieuwe Deep we learn that the chartered transport *Amsterdam*, Captain Wiegman, has sailed from that port for Batavia with a detachment of colonial troops consisting of 125 men, under the command of Major Hood, of the Artillery, accompanied by the Lieutenants of the Infantry, W. A. Coblyn and P. van den Abele.

The committee appointed last session, by the Second Chamber, to examine the Government plan for the emancipation of the slaves in the West Indies, has finished its labours. The report which has been printed for distribution among the members is very unfavourable. It denounces the measure as a decided step backwards, and stamps it as masked slavery. It will no doubt meet with violent opposition, and be eventually lost.

Mr. H. Kleyn van der Poll, hitherto Resident of Bezokie, is appointed to be Resident of Cheribon.

The Colonial Minister advertises for an efficient director of steam engine repairs for five years' service in India at the naval arsenal at Onrust, under the following favourable conditions:—Salary, 300 florins per month (£300 per annum), with a rise of 20 florins per month after three years' service, up to 400 florins; free passage out as Government official, with cabin accommodation and food as first-class passenger, together with a gratification of 500 florins for outfit, and salary to commence on the day of sailing.

UNITED STATES.

NEW YORK, June 30.

The *Great Eastern* arrived here to-day. She reached the dock without the least trouble. An immense crowd assembled and much enthusiasm was manifested. The greatest distance which the *Great Eastern* ran in one day was 333 miles; the short was 254 miles. The greatest speed attained during the voyage was 14½ knots per hour.

The Japanese embassy continued to be lionised in New York, where they arrived on the 16th of June. They received with great cordiality a committee of twenty-four gentlemen from the New York Chamber of Commerce; and, in response to an appropriate address, they replied that they hoped for more extended commercial intercourse between Japan and the United States, and courteously invited the committee to call again and inform the embassy more fully of the desires and designs of the Americans. The reported death of the Tycoon was soon contradicted.

The Embassy sailed this day in the *Niagara* round the Cape of Good Hope.

The brig *Julia D. Rogers* had arrived at San Francisco in twenty-eight days from Japan, bringing highly important intelligence. The Japanese Government is reported to be in a very unsettled state; a large political influence evidently being against the new policy with regard to intercourse to foreigners. It is stated that a battle had been fought near Jeddo, in which a prince had been killed, but no particulars are given. The captains of the foreign vessels in the harbour of Kamajama had been notified to be prepared for an attack, as the Government might not be able to afford them protection. The Government is represented to be considerably frightened at the extent of the defection, and its disposition with regard to carrying out the treaty with America was in consequence vacillating.

COMMERCIAL.

The reception of the Japanese has led to much excitement, and the ceremonies carried out in honour of their arrival on the 16th inst., tended to interfere, to some extent, with business. Considerable transactions have been made in some kinds of Indian goods; sales of 10,000 bags of Manila sugars were made at 7c., usual time, leaving a moderate stock in first hands. Manila hemp is unchanged; stocks in market, and in the hands of manufacturers, are large. Sales of 2,000 bales were made at 6c. to 8c. Sales of 40,000 mats of Cassia were made on the 16th, at 19c. to 19½c.

The market continues to be in good demand for cotton-piece goods for

shipment to China. The exports the past week embraced 3,765 packages, which amounted in value to \$206,199.

The Money Market continues easy at $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 on call, and at 5 to 6 per cent. on good 6 months' paper. United States Bonds, and the better class Railway Bonds, are firm and in good demand. The speculation shares are irregular; standing bills on London closed to-day 109 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 109 $\frac{3}{4}$ asked for Bankers' Bills.

The imports at this port the past week amounted to \$3,860,147. Previously, since January 1st, \$100,182,243; total, \$104,041,390. The total exports for the same time to \$17,657,524.

The statement of the City Bank for the past week footed up as follows:—

	June 9.	June 16.	
Capital	\$69,404,527	\$69,404,527	
Loans	125,431,963	125,399,997	Dec...\$31,966
Specie	23,785,581	24,110,553	Inc...\$324,972
Circulation	8,999,948	8,828,786	Dec...171,162
Net Deposits	80,609,983	81,538,654	Inc...928,671

The Tariff Bill, before the United States Senate, has been indefinitely postponed, as was predicted.

TEA.—The latest advices from China have imparted more confidence to operators, inasmuch as there seems no speedy prospect now of a peaceful settlement of the existing difficulties with the Western Powers, and the trade have purchased more freely. Speculators, too, have again entered the market, but we cannot learn their operations are based on any other than the ascertained short supply, the prospect of active hostilities, as we understand it, not entering into the chances for profit; &c. In this state of things holders are extremely firm, and business, in consequence, is restricted. We notice among the sales 2,000 half chests Green, in lots; 1,200 ditto Souchong, *p.r. Irincible*; and 500 ditto Oolong, all at full prices, and almost entirely from second hands.

SPECIES.—Cassia has again been in active speculative request, and the sales reach 46,000 mats at 19 to 20 cents, less 3 per cent. cash; besides which we notice 200 bags Pepper at 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents; 17 kegs and 10 cases No. 1 Nutmegs, part 45, 6 mos.; and 105 bags Pimento, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ cash. There is now no Cassia to be had below 20 cents. The absorption of vessels at the China ports by the British Government for the transportation of troops promising materially to interfere with regular trade.

FIRM CRACKERS.—Since our last, 1,000 to 1,500 Canton No. 1, at terms we did not learn; also sales of 3,500 boxes ditto, at \$1 45c. to \$1 47 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. 6 mos.; the higher price for small parcels.

TEX.—Sales of Straits from second hands, at 32c. 6 months.

HEMP.—There is but little inquiry, and the market very quiet. At Boston 800 bales Manila sold at 6c., less 4 per cent. cash; 10 tons clean Russia, \$200, and 150 bales Jute, \$95 6 months.

SEEDS.—One hundred bags hemp seed sold, part at \$1 80c. 4 months; Calcutta Linseed has been very quiet lately, partly on account of the firmness of holders, and partly because buyers are not ready to pay the prices demanded.

SALTPETRE.—The Niagara Laboratory have advanced their price for pure to 14c., which is half a cent higher; the lower grades have not varied.

INDIGO.—The market is firm and quiet. We notice sales of five cases low quality Madras at 75c.; an invoice of 37 cases Manila, about 50c.; 42 ditto 45c. to 50c.

The following are the exports lately entered for China:—

Flour, bbls.	469	Drugs	311	Oars, No.	1,000
Beef	299	Preserved meats..	7	Cool, tons	1,387
Pork	105	Printing materials,		Boots & shoes, cs.	18
Hardware, boxes..	27	cases	16	Copper, bales....	20
Tobacco	313	Brandy	10	Iron, bbls.....	6
Tobacco, te.	5	Packing	7	Dried fruit, pkgs.	4
Tobacco, mfd. lbs.	2,275	Whiskey, bbls. ..	200	Dry goods, cases..	7
Ginseng, casks... ..	2	Domestic bales... ..	3,765	Hams, lbs.....	9,281
Earthenware	7	Lumber, feet.....	19,000	Pickled fish, pkgs.	60
Butter, lbs.....	12,276	Woodenware, pkgs	1,000	I. B. goods, cases.	9
Bread, pkgs.	253	Candles, boxes ..	252	Groceries, pkgs... ..	18
Sugar	41				

ARRIVALS.—At New York from Shanghai: June 7, Canvas Dack; 12, Edwin Forrest. From Manila: 12, Sweepstakes; 16, Superior. From Calcutta: 18, Miles Standish. At Boston from Calcutta: 9, Dashing Wave; 14, Norwester.

SAILED.—From New York for Shanghai: June 7, Western Continent; 14, Snow Squall. For Hong Kong: 5, Onward; 15, Samuel Russell. For Melbourne: 9, Kate Sweetland; 19, Joshua Bates. For Mauritius: Patmos. From Boston for Singapore: 13, Quickstep. For Bombay: 13, Inman. For Calcutta: 9, Ashburton. For Melbourne: 7, Clarissa Carrier.

LOADING.—At New York for Nagasaki: schr. New York. For Shanghai: Isar. For Singapore: John Jay.

THE ALLIED CONVENTION FOR PRIZES IN CHINA.

The following Convention entered into between her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and his Majesty the Emperor of the French:—

Art. I. When a joint capture shall be made by the naval forces of the two countries, the adjudication thereof shall belong to the jurisdiction of the country whose flag shall have been borne by the officer having the superior command in the action.

Art. II. When a capture shall be made by a cruiser of either of the two allied nations in the presence and in the sight of a cruiser of the other, such cruiser having thus contributed to the intimidation of the enemy and encouragement of the captor, the adjudication thereof shall belong to the jurisdiction of the actual captor.

Art. III.—In case of the capture of a merchant vessel of one of the two countries, the adjudication of such capture shall always belong to the jurisdiction of the country of the captured vessel. The cargo shall be dealt with, as to the jurisdiction, in the same manner as the vessel.

Art. IV. In case of condemnation under the circumstances described in the preceding articles:—

1. If the capture shall have been made by the vessels of the two nations whilst acting in conjunction, the net proceeds of the prize, after deducting the necessary expenses, shall be divided into as many shares as there were men on board the capturing vessel, without reference to rank, and the shares belonging to the men on board the vessels of the ally shall be paid and delivered to such person as may be duly authorised on behalf of the allied Government to receive the same; and the distribution of the amount belonging to each vessel shall be made by each Government according to the laws and regulations of the country.

2. If the capture shall have been made by cruisers of either of the two allied nations in the presence, and in sight of a cruiser of the other, the division, the payment, and the distribution of the net proceeds of the prize, after deducting the necessary expenses, shall likewise be made in the manner above mentioned.

3. If a capture, made by a cruiser of one of the two countries, shall have been adjudicated by the courts of the other, the net proceeds of the prize, after deducting the necessary expenses, shall be made over in the same manner to the Government of the captor, to be distributed according to its laws and regulations.

Art. V. The commanders of the vessels of war of their Majesties shall, with regard to the sending in and delivering up of prizes, conform to the instructions annexed to the present convention, and which the two Governments reserve to themselves to modify by common consent, if it should become necessary.

Art. VI. When, with a view to the execution of the present convention, it shall become necessary to proceed to the valuation of a captured vessel of war, the calculation shall be according to the real value of the same; and the allied Government shall be entitled to delegate one or more competent officers to assist in the valuation. In case of disagreement, it shall be decided by lot which officer shall have the casting voice.

Art. VII. The crews of the captured vessels shall be dealt with according to the laws and regulations of the country to which the present convention attributes the adjudication of the prize.

Art. VIII. With regard to the mode of division of trophies and booty which may be captured by the combined land forces of their Majesties, it is agreed:—

1. That flags, cannon, and other articles which may be considered as trophies, captured by corps, or parts of corps, belonging to the land forces of the two countries, and acting in common, with or without the co-operation of the combined naval forces, shall be equally divided between the two Governments.

2. That such division shall be made by corps.

3. That the first choice for each kind of trophy shall be decided by lot, between the two Commanders-in-Chief.

4. That the division of booty and of the value of trophies, such as cannon, tumbrils, and other articles which are capable of being valued, shall be made between the two Governments, according to the number of men who shall have co-operated at the capture, without deducting those who shall have fallen in the action, in order that the proceeds may be distributed according to the law of each country.

5. That disputed questions which may arise with regard to the distribution of booty shall be decided by a mixed commission, which shall sit at Paris, and shall be composed of two delegates, one English and the other French, appointed by their respective Governments. Those delegates, before entering upon the performance of their duties, shall name two persons, of whom one shall be chosen by lot to act as an umpire in all cases in which they may themselves differ in opinion. The decision of the delegates or of the umpire, as the case may be, shall be final and without appeal.

6. That whenever it may be necessary to make a valuation upon the spot of any article captured, it shall be done by a mixed commission, composed of competent officers.

Art. IX. The present convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Paris within ten days from this date or sooner if possible.

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE COMMANDERS OF THE FORCES.

Art. I. When, after a common action, it is your duty to prepare a report or statement of any capture, you will be careful to indicate precisely the names of the vessels of war present at the action, of their commanders, and, as far as possible, the number of men on board, without distinction of rank. You will send a copy of this report to the officer of the allied forces, who will have the chief command in the action, and you will confirm yourself to the instructions of that officer in all that concerns the measures to be taken in the adjudication of the prizes thus taken by common action. If the action has been commanded by an officer of your own country, you will confirm yourself to your national regulations, and you will send to the officer highest in rank of the allied Power present at the action a certified copy of the report.

Art. II. When you have effected a capture in presence and view of an allied vessel of war, you will mention precisely in your report if such capture is a vessel of war, and in your statement if it is a vessel of commerce, the number of men which you had on board at the commencement of the action, without distinction of rank, as well as the name of the vessel of war in view, and the number of men on board, likewise without distinction of rank. You will send a certified copy of your report or statement to the commander of such vessel.

Art. III. When, in case of violation of blockade of transport of contraband articles, of enemy's troops, of land or sea, or of official despatches of or for the enemy, it becomes your duty to arrest and seize a merchant vessel of the allied nation, as soon as required.

1. To prepare a statement declaring the place, date, and reason of the arrest, the name of the vessel, of the captain, the number of men on board, and, further, a precise description of the vessel and of its cargo.

2. To collect in a sealed paper, after having made out the inventory, all the papers on board, such as acts of nationality or of property, passports, charter-parties, and other documents necessary for the declaration of the vessel and cargo, and place seals on the packages.

3. To place on board an officer, with such number of men as you consider convenient, to take charge of the vessel, and look to its management.

4. To send the vessel to the nearest port of the nation whose flag it bears, and to remit the vessel to the authorities of such port, with a copy of your statement and inventory, and with the sealed packet containing the papers on board.

Art. IV. The officer conducting the captured vessel will demand a receipt setting forth your having so remitted the vessel, and your delivery of the sealed packet and of the statement and inventory before mentioned.

Art. V. In case of distress, if the captured vessel cannot proceed on its course, or if the port is too distant, the officer in charge is authorised to proceed to a port belonging to his own nation or into a neutral port, and will there deliver to the local authority if he enter one of his own ports, or to the consul of the allied nation if he enters a neutral port, without prejudice of ulterior measures to be taken for the adjudication of the capture. He will in that case see that the statement and the sealed packet are delivered to the constituted authorities.

Art. VI. You will not consider any prisoners, and you will permit freely to disembark the women, children, and other persons not bearing arms or belonging to the naval service found on board such vessel. Except so far as is needful for your security you will not put under constraint any person on board, but in all cases you will retain the captain, the supercargo, and all those whose testimony is necessary for the adjudication. You will treat as prisoners of war, with the above exceptions, all persons found on board the enemy's vessels. You will not put any further restraint on the subjects of allied or neutral Powers beyond what is necessary to the security of the vessel. As to your own countrymen, you will treat them according to your general instructions, and you will not remit them under any circumstances to a foreign authority. Persons found under exceptional circumstances on board the captured vessels are to be finally sent back to their country if they belong to the allied nation, and if they are neutral or enemies, are to be treated as if taken by yourself, without reference to any other Power.

TRADE CONVENTION.

Whereas, in the event of hostilities commencing between her Majesty and her august ally the Emperor of the French on the one hand, and the Emperor of China on the other hand, it is the intention and desire of her Majesty and of his Majesty the Emperor of the French, to act during such hostilities in strict conformity with the declaration respecting Maritime Law, signed by the Plenipotentiaries of Great Britain, Austria, France, Prussia, Russia, Sardinia, and Turkey, assembled in Congress at Paris, and dated April 16, 1856; and whereas her Majesty is willing to extend the benefits of the said Declaration of Paris to all powers which may be neutral in the said hostilities:

Now her Majesty is pleased, by and with the advice of her Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, that so far as regards the ships of any neutral Power, the flag of any such Power shall cover the enemy's goods, with the exception of contraband of war; so that no goods of enemies found on board any ship belonging to the subjects of such neutral Power, or to those inhabiting within the dominions of any such Power, and duly entitled to use the flag of such Power, shall be subject to capture or condemnation by reason only of such goods being enemies' goods; all other liabilities to capture and condemnation, respectively, of enemies' goods and neutral ships being reserved and remaining in all respects as before the declaration of the said Congress at Paris, of the 19th of April, 1856.

And it is hereby further ordered that neutral goods, with the exception of contraband of war, shall not be liable to capture, under the enemy's flag, by reason only of said goods being under the enemy's flag; all other liabilities to capture and condemnation of neutral goods being reserved, and remaining in all respects as before the declaration of the said Congress at Paris of the 16th of April, 1856; provided always, and it is hereby ordered, that nothing herein contained shall be applicable to or shall be construed, deemed, or taken so as to operate or apply to, or in favour of, any person, ship, or goods whatsoever, which may be captured for breaking, or attempting to break, or which may be lawfully adjudged to have broken or attempted to break any blockade maintained by a force sufficient really to prevent access to the coast of the enemy; but that all such persons, ships, and goods may be duly taken cognisance of, proceeded upon, adjudicated, dealt with, and treated, in all respects and to all purposes according to the course of Admiralty and the law of nations, as if this order had never been made, anything hereinbefore to the contrary in anywise notwithstanding.

And it is further ordered that, notwithstanding the existence of hostilities between her Majesty and her august ally on the one hand, and the Emperor of China on the other hand, and during the continuance thereof, all and every the subjects of her Majesty and of her august ally the Emperor of the French, shall and may, during such hostilities, freely trade at and with all ports and places whatsoever situate in the dominions of China, and also with all persons whomsoever, as well subjects of the Emperor of China as others residing or trading within any part of the dominions of the said Emperor.

And it is further ordered and declared that if any Chinese ship or vessels shall be captured or taken by any of her Majesty's vessels or forces, having on board any merchandise or goods being the *bona fide* property of any subject or subjects of her Majesty or of her august ally the Emperor of the French, such merchandise or goods shall not be subject or liable to be condemned as prize, but shall, on the proof of such property, as aforesaid, be restored to the owner or owners thereof; provided always, and it is hereby ordered, that this order shall not apply, or be construed, deemed, or taken to operate to, or apply to or in favour of, contraband of war, or to trading in supply of, or dealing with, any articles or things which it may be declared by her Majesty and her august ally shall be deemed and taken as contraband of war, or to any trading or attempt to trade with places subject to effective blockade by the ships or fleets of her Majesty and her august ally, or either of them; and it is further ordered, that her Majesty's officers and subjects, and especially her Majesty's courts and officers exercising any prize jurisdiction, do take notice hereof, and govern themselves accordingly.

Parliamentary Intelligence.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

HONG KONG.—(28.) Earl GREY presented a petition from certain persons in Sheffield and Newcastle, complaining that an officer of the local Government at Hong Kong had been mixed up with a proceeding of so improper a character as a piratical attack on a Chinese village. The noble earl said he knew nothing of the transactions adverted to by the petitioners beyond what had appeared in the newspapers, but he thought the state of affairs at Hong Kong required serious consideration.—The Duke of NEWCASTLE said he had as yet received no accounts from Hong Kong of the particular attack stated in the petition to have been made; and had he been aware that the noble earl intended to present the petition that night he would have inquired whether any despatches on the subject had been brought by the mail just arrived. He assured the House that there was not that neglect on the part of the Colonial Office which the petitioners—members of the foreign affairs committees of Sheffield and Newcastle—supposed to exist because every determination of the Government was not communicated to them. (Laughter.) An enormous blue-book had been printed by the Colonial Office in reference to all these transactions at Hong Kong, which reflected little credit on the parties concerned, and a careful inquiry had been instituted respecting them. On his appointment to the Colonial Office he found that his predecessor in office had nominated a new Governor for Hong Kong, in consequence of the anticipated return of Sir J. Bowring. He, therefore, directed the new Governor to make an inquiry into the various charges raised by Mr. C. Anstey, cautioning him, however, against stirring up again all that mass of mud which appeared to have encumbered society in Hong Kong. He had not yet received an account of the result of the inquiry prosecuted by that gentleman. He was bound to add, though with the greatest possible regret, that in no part of her Majesty's dominions was libel so rife and flagrant as in Hong Kong. For men to libel one another in the most reckless manner seemed to have become the normal state of society in that island. There had been prosecutions for libel, some of which were successful, and some not successful, but he mentioned this to caution their lordships against placing the same amount of credit in statements in Hong Kong newspapers, unless authenticated by other circumstances, as he was happy to say, they were accustomed to place in statements published in English newspapers. (Hear, hear!) The inquiries into these charges had not been neglected, and he hoped that those who were interested in the well-being and respectability of the society of Hong Kong would further any efforts which he might make to redeem the colony from the evil reputation which in consequence of these transactions attached to it. (Hear, hear!) The Earl of HARDWICK said it was quite impossible that the Government could undertake to enter into a correspondence with committees on foreign affairs; but he was rather inclined to applaud these associations, he believed generally of artisans—at all events, they were artisans who formed a deputation from one of the committees on foreign affairs which waited upon him. They took pains to read all the Parliamentary papers, and to instruct themselves, to the best of their ability, in foreign affairs. He believed they were extremely well-informed men, and he should be sorry if they imagined they were treated with indignity because the Secretary of State refrained from a correspondence upon subjects in which they took great interest. (Hear, hear!)

CHRISTIANITY IN INDIA.—(July 2.) The Duke of MARLBOROUGH, in spite of appeals from Lords Derby, Granville, Shaftesbury, and other peers, who all urged him to delay his motion, moved a resolution—"That the British Government, as representatives of a Christian nation, is charged with the duty of promoting the moral as well as the social welfare of the people of India; and that it was the opinion of the House that the authoritative exclusion of the Bible from the Government colleges and schools ought to be removed; and to address her Majesty to give directions for carrying the above object into effect.—Lord BROUGHAM was so convinced of the impolicy of discussing the subject at the present moment that he felt bound to move the previous question.—The motion was negatived without a division.—(6.) The Bishop of OXFORD presented a petition on the introduction of the Bible into the Government schools in India, and urged the Government to repeal the measure which excluded the Bible from those schools.—A short discussion ensued on the subject between Lord Galloway, the Duke of Marlborough, Lord Granville, and Lord Brougham.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

TROTMAN'S ANCHORS.—(29.) Replying to inquiries from Mr. Mildmay, Lord C. PAGET observed that the Trotman anchors, though possessing some valuable qualities, exhibited certain defects which had hitherto prevented the Admiralty from adopting them for the naval service.

CEYLON.—(29.) In reply to Sir W. Galloway, Mr. C. FORTESCUE said he was unable to state whether the noble lord the Secretary of State for the Colonies had actually appointed a governor for Ceylon, but he was aware that the subject had very fully engaged the attention of that noble lord.

THE CHINA WAR.—(July 2.) Mr. LAING brought up the estimate of the expenses relative to the China war.—(5.) Sir H. WILLOUGHBY gave notice that upon going into committee of supply he should call the attention of the House to the unsatisfactory nature of the estimates for the China war.—Mr. COCHRANE gave notice that on the vote of credit for the China war he should move a resolution to the effect that in order to remove one great obstacle to peace with China, our plenipotentiary should be instructed not to insist on the 3rd article of the treaty, which provided that a minister of Great Britain was to reside at Peking, or to visit that city from time to time.—(10.) Mr. B. COCHRANE moved that the House will, on a future day, resolve itself into a committee to consider of a humble address, to be presented to her Majesty, praying that her Majesty will be graciously pleased to place the officers, marines and seamen of the fleet serving in China on the same footing as her Majesty's troops, with respect to extra pay and allowances, and to assure her Majesty that this House will make good the same. He complained, at some length, that an undue preference was shown to the land forces, who received rewards denied to the navy for similar services. Sir M. SEYMOUR seconded the motion, urging the claims of the naval forces under his command. Lord C. PAGET said that, by the regulations, our naval forces could not be paid their extra allowance as events went on, like the land troops. They were paid by a specified vote when the operations

were closed. A vote would be proposed for the seamen under the command of Sir M. Seymour in China, and votes would hereafter be proposed for future operations. Colonel NORTH asked why these useless regulations were in force? Why not pay the men at once? Sir C. NAPIER said that the conduct of the Government in this matter was of a piece with the rest of their proceedings. They were always procrastinating and putting off acts of justice. But for the efforts of Mr. B. COCHRANE, the sailors under Sir M. Seymour would have sued in vain for the rewards due to them. Sir J. ELPHINSTONE pointed out the dangers and fatigues of the Chinese service, which called for better treatment. Mr. S. HERBERT observed that the soldier was not so much better treated than the sailor. His ordinary pay was not equal to that of the sailor, and he did not always get his increased allowance. Mr. BAILLIE COCHRANE, complaining of the tardiness of the Government, and urging them not to delay bringing forward their promised votes, withdrew his motion.—(11.) Sir J. PAKINGTON moved for return of statements showing the total amount of grants made by estimates submitted to Parliament in the present session to meet the expenses of hostilities in China, including the estimate lately presented to the House; the additions (as nearly as the same can be calculated) made to the army and navy estimates of the current year, on account of the contemplated operations; votes to cover deficiencies in the estimates of last year, arising from the expense of preparing for these operations; and votes of credit—showing, up to latest date to which the same can be given, the amounts expended under following heads: 1. Pay and allowances of troops sent to China. 2. Cost of transport of troops to China. 3. Cost and freight of naval and military stores sent to China, including coal. 4. Other charges. And, showing dates of various orders given for sending troops and stores to China. The motion was agreed to.—(12.) On the order for the Committee of Supply, Sir H. WILLOUGHBY called attention to the unsatisfactory state of the estimate for the expenses of the Chinese war, and insisted that a more detailed statement ought to be submitted to the House, distinguishing between the various heads of expenditure, and setting forth in particular the expenses on account of the British forces, and giving an abstract of the moneys that had already been paid or drawn for up to the present time on account of the Chinese war.—General PEEL entered into various details respecting the military expenditure, and remarked that as long since as February last he had declared that the £500,000 then asked for would prove altogether insufficient to defray the charges already incurred in anticipation of the war in China.—After a few words from Mr. B. COCHRANE and Mr. WARNER, the House divided. For going into committee, 198; against, 13—185.—The House having gone into Committee of Supply, Mr. S. HERBERT moved a vote of credit to the amount of £3,800,000 on account of the war with China. Admitting that the estimate now before the House was given in the gross, and to a great extent upon mere guess, he submitted that it was impossible to state details on the subject, and that any attempt to specify particular items must prove illusory. After giving some explanations touching the despatch of troops, transports, &c., he observed that the vote comprised a sum of about £443,000 due to the Indian Government, arising out of charges left unsettled from the last China war. Of the total amount now asked for, he believed, on a rough calculation, that two millions would be required for expenses incurred in India; £1,500,000 for military and £300,000 for naval expenses in England.—Sir H. WILLOUGHBY observed that the mixing up of India and home expenditure was introducing serious confusion in our finances. He trusted that means would be found hereafter to keep the accounts separate.—After some observations from Mr. T. HANKEY, Sir S. Northcote, General Peel, and Sir F. Baring.—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said that the announcement of the enormous sum required for the war with China had taken himself by surprise, as it seemed to have surprised the House. The demand was also so recent that he knew nothing about it when making his budgetary statement, and could not then even introduce the £443,000 for past transactions. He proceeded to explain the methods by which charges incurred for wars in Asia were defrayed in part by the Indian Government, and which placed it out of the power of the home Ministry to frame detailed estimates, obliging them to submit merely conjectural statements of the probable expenditure to Parliament.—Sir J. PAKINGTON thought the House had a right to demand fuller information, not only as to the expense, but also as to the policy of the Government with regard to the China war. If the cost of the war could not be told when the budget was brought forward in February, the event was at any rate probable, and the Government were not justified, under the circumstances, in remitting taxes and tampering with the finance of the country. Mr. B. COCHRANE moved the adjournment of the debate. Lord J. RUSSELL recognised the serious responsibility arising out of the proceedings in China, but observed that the late Administration must share in that responsibility, the events which had culminated in war having occurred while they held office, and in consequence of orders from Lord Malmesbury and Sir J. Pakington himself. Sir J. ELPHINSTONE and Sir C. NAPIER having briefly spoken, Lord PALMERSTON hoped that the Committee would come to a vote that night. After some further discussion, in which Mr. B. COCHRANE and Mr. DISRAELI took part, the vote was reduced, at the suggestion of Sir H. WILLOUGHBY, by the sum of £443,896, to be voted separately. The vote of £3,356,104 was then agreed to, and the Chairman was ordered to report progress, the other vote being deferred.

POINT DE GALLE.—(6.) In reply to Mr. Baillie, Lord C. PAGET said he was not prepared to say that the Government at present intended to make any alteration in the arrangements in accordance with which the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Company's vessels called at Point de Galle, which, he was prepared to admit, was, during six months of the year, while the south-west monsoons prevailed, not a good harbour. At the same time it should be borne in mind that if any alteration in the present arrangements were to take place, great inconvenience to the Australian colonies by the prolongation of the voyage between them and this country, might be the result. Besides, there was this important point connected with the loss of the *Malabar*; that it was not due to the south-west monsoon at all, but to a very heavy squall of wind from the north-east; and the ship being made fast by her stern went on a reef of rocks. As far as appeared from present information it seemed doubtful whether she occupied the best berth in which she could have been placed on that occasion.

POST-OFFICE.—(12.) In reply to Sir G. BOWYER, Lord PALMERSTON said that as the Chinese question was not settled, it would be the duty of the Government to fill up Lord Elgin's office of Postmaster-General permanently.

Naval and Military.

THE CHINA EXPEDITION.

The *White Star*, with the following troops for Hong Kong, sailed on the 8th inst. No further announcement has been made, although there are rumours of further reinforcements being despatched:—

From Deptford, 2 officers and 162 non-commissioned officers and men of the 1st battalion 2nd Royals, from Walmer; 3 officers and 103 non-commissioned officers and men of the 31st Regiment, from Chatham; 2 officers and 91 men of the 44th Regiment from Colchester; and 4 officers and 192 non-commissioned officers and men of the 2nd battalion 60th Rifles, from Winchester. From Cork, 2 officers and 1 man of the 1st battalion 3rd Buffs, from Limerick; 1 officer and 102 non-commissioned officers and men of the 67th Regiment, from Athlone; 4 officers and 54 men of the 87th Royal Irish Fusiliers, from Youghal; and 4 officers and 244 non-commissioned officers and privates of the 99th Regiment, from Cork; giving a total of 22 officers and 949 men of all ranks. Staff Assist.-Surg. G. F. Spray embarked at Deptford, in medical charge of the troops, and Surg.-Major W. Home, M.D., and Staff Assist.-Surg. F. T. McCarthy, at Cork.

Capt. C. E. Gordon, late Adjutant of the Royal Engineers, at head-quarters, Chatham, has received orders to proceed to China, to take the command of the 8th company of Royal Engineers, and several officers will be found in the list of passengers by the present mail.

The Lords of the Admiralty have been pleased to promote Lieutenant W. H. Blake, first-lieutenant of the *Niger*, to the rank of Commander, for gallant conduct in New Zealand. The captain's coxswain will also receive a warrant.

The *Volcano*, paddle, late floating factory in China, is being stripped and surveyed in No. 4 dock at Portsmouth, with a view to her being repaired for further service.

Vice-Admiral Hope Johnstone has been appointed Commander-in-Chief at the Nore, vice Admiral Harvey, whose term of service is about to expire. Rear-Admiral Stopford has been appointed captain of the Channel Fleet, vice Rear-Admiral Elliott, who has resigned.

By an Admiralty order warrant officers in the Royal Navy may retire from active service at 60 years of age without survey or prejudice to their rate of pension. Warrant officers' widows will also be entitled to their annuity in the event of their husbands' death after one year's service as a warrant officer, instead of ten years' as heretofore. Seamen and Marines are also to be entitled to their good conduct badges at the end of three years, instead of five years as before.

Orders were received at Chatham for the following reinforcements of cavalry and infantry troops to embark at Gravesend for Madras:—Three officers and fifty non-commissioned officers and men of the 1st (the King's) Dragoon Guards, from Canterbury; three officers and 272 men of all ranks of the 91st Regiment, from Chatham; and one officer and 86 men of the Royal Artillery, from Woolwich—total, seven officers and 408 non-commissioned officers and privates, the whole of whom are to embark on board the *Marlborough*: per *Holmsdale*—two officers and seventy men of all ranks of the 17th Lancers, from Canterbury; one officer and eighty men of the 1st Battalion, 1st Royals, from Colchester; one officer and 139 non-commissioned officers and men of the 74th Highlanders, from Aberdeen; and three officers and 186 men of all ranks of the 43rd Light Infantry, from Chatham—total, seven officers and 475 non-commissioned officers and men per *Coldstream*. Three officers and seventy-six men of the 1st Battalion, 18th Royal Irish, from Buttevant; two men of the 68th Light Infantry, and three officers and 120 men of the 69th Regiment, from Fermoy. Per *Cospatrik* *Peers*: 50 non-commissioned officers and men of the 52nd Light Infantry; 35 men of the 81st Regiment; and 60 men of all ranks of the 94th Regiment. A detachment of the 24th Regiment was also ordered to embark for Kurrachee, but, owing to that regiment being about to return home, the reinforcements will not be despatched to India.

General Peel, when examined by the Transport Service Committee, said:—In calculating the expense of steamers and sailing vessels he made no allowance for the shortness of passage of the former; but he thought, taking even that into consideration, the expense of the steamers would be nearly double that of the sailing ships, because the Government had to find the coal, which was nearly one-third of the whole expense. The average passage of sailing ships from England to Hong Kong was from 100 to 110 days, and a steamer rarely did it in less than 90 days. He considered that a steamer would not carry so many troops as a sailing ship. Steamers were engaged by the gross tonnage, so that the Government derived no advantage from the room required in a large steamer for her engines.

A perfect squadron of line-of-battle and other frigates, and some screw steamers, are now building, and the greatest activity is observable in all the departments of that establishment, in order that the vessels now in hand may be completed with the least possible delay.

In order to substantiate the extreme strength claimed for the Armstrong gun, the gun was loaded and fired with every ounce of powder which the chamber was capable of containing, to which was added a long cylinder or bar of solid iron, equivalent to five ordinary shot. This charge was repeated and fired in a dozen rounds, and, after a careful searching of the interior, and the application of the ordinary means to test the solidity of the metal, the firing was continued, with the charge as above stated, up to the 50th round.

The *Backsight*, 51, scr. w., Capt. D. Macleod Mackenzie, carrying the flag of Rear-Admiral Sir Thomas Maitland, C.B., sailed from Spithead for the Pacific.

The death of the Earl of Strafford (says the *Army and Navy Gazette*) has given somewhat more of a foundation to a rumour which has been from time to time mentioned lately, to the effect that the Duke of Cambridge, Sir Howard Douglas, and Lord Gough were likely to be created field-marshal. The two gallant veterans well deserve so great a mark of honour; while coupled with his high rank, the earnestness and good intention of the Royal Duke, while in command of the army, fairly entitle him to be associated

with them. It would be no expense to the country, as Lord Gough and Sir Howard Douglas would continue to receive their regimental pay only, while the Duke of Cambridge would doubtless readily follow the example of Lord Hardinge; who, on being appointed a field-marshal, accepted only the pay and allowances of a general on the staff.

The *Lord Panmure* delivered at the Tower the remnant of stores saved from the wreck of the ship *Harering*, stranded in Plymouth Sound, consisting of 1,000 cases and 440 hds. of porter and ale, 500 bales of rugs and blankets, &c.

The Government, having decided on repairing the existing fortifications and erecting additional defences at the island of St. Helena, orders have been forwarded to Chatham, directing a party of the most experienced of the Royal Engineers to be selected for the purpose.

The *Gazette* contains a notice, dated from the Admiralty, July 3, giving a minute description of the uniforms which are in future to be worn by the officers, seamen, and boys of the Royal Navy. It also prescribes the uniforms to be worn by persons employed in the civil branches of the navy, and the inspector of machinery, and chief and assistant-engineers. The new regulations may be adopted immediately by officers requiring uniforms, and are to come into full force after the 1st of January next.

CHANGES AND PROMOTIONS IN HER MAJESTY'S ARMY AND NAVY.

WAR OFFICE, PALM-MALL.

MEMORANDUM.

Dated Horse Guards, June 29.

His Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief has been pleased to appoint Major-General William Frederick Forster to be his military secretary, in succession to Lieutenant-General Sir Charles Yorke, K.C.B., who has resigned. J. YORKE SCARLETT, Adjutant-General.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.—Brevet-Col. George Robert Harry Kennedy, to be col., vice Ingilby, removed as a general officer; Brevet-Major Edward Mourrier Boxer, on the supernumerary list, to be lieutenant-col.; Brevet-Major Charles Scudamore Longdon, to be lieutenant-col., vice Kennedy; Brevet-Major William Henry Randolph Simpson, to be capt., vice Longdon; Lieut. Noel Hamlyn Harris, to be second capt., vice Simpson.

GENTLEMEN CADETS TO BE LIEUTENANTS.—Charles Jones, Alexander Burton Brown, Henry Andrews Barker, Henry William Lovitt Hime, Charles Domett Egerton Parks-Smith, Leonard Downes, Banks Robinson Greig, James Walker Bernard, John Becher Ormsby, Frederick Augustus Hand, Rowland Walkey, John Walter Inge, Hardinge William Browne, Albert Edward England, William Augustus Cook, Edward Hunt Holley, Ferdinand Henry Wheeler Milner, Edward Albert Fitzroy, William Gorges Mulloy, Richard Jackson Hezlet, George Arthur French, Robert Dundas Elliott Lockhart, Thomas Wood, Thomas Martyn Hitchins, Frank Galloway, James Fergusson Jenkin, Thomas Micklem Cruttwell, Maitland Moore Lane, Francis Carminow Nicholas, Price Frederic Blackwood, John Archibald Campbell.

The commission of Paymaster Donald Stewart to be antedated to the 24th of April, 1860.

The commission of Paymaster Claudius Buchanan Piers to be antedated to the 26th of April, 1860.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.—The undermentioned lieutenants with temporary rank to be lieutenants with permanent rank, viz.:—William Innes, Robert Mitchell Campbell, Hamilton Tovey, Richard Nicholas Buckle, Robert Athorpe, James Fellowes, Richard Henry Beaumont Beaumont, Richard Harry Williams, Jasper Gustavus Sylvester Davies, Edmund Donogh Collins O'Brien, William Joseph Carroll, Samuel Anderson, Charles Woodward.

GENTLEMEN CADETS TO BE LIEUTENANTS WITH TEMPORARY RANK.—William Charles O'Connor, Henry Fowler, John Henry Urquhart, Henry Horace Baker, James Devereux Bowly, Charles Cunningham, William Alexander Wildman Orange.

96th Foot.—Lieut. John Thomas French, to be captain, by purchase, vice Hallett, who retires.

STAFF.—Lieut.-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel Sir Alfred H. Horsford, K.C.B., from inspecting field-officer of a recruiting district to be deputy adjutant-general to the forces, vice Major-General William Frederick Forster.

RECRUITING DISTRICT.—Lieut.-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Henry Hope Graham, C.B., from the 59th Foot, to be inspecting field-officer of a recruiting district, vice Brevet-Colonel Sir Alfred H. Horsford, K.C.B., appointed Deputy Adjutant-General to the Forces.

2nd West India Regiment.—Major-Gen. John Wharton Frith, to be col., vice Gen. Sir Robert John Harvey, C.B., deceased.

1st Dragoon Guards.—Serg.-Major John Nethercote, to be cornet, without purchase, vice Elliott, deceased.

4th Dragoon Guards.—Lieut. Edward Rowe Fisher, to be capt., by purchase, vice Webb, who retires; Cornet John Bosworth Smith Marriott, to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Fisher.

6th Dragoon Guards.—Capt. Alexander George Dickson, to be major, by purchase, vice Brevet-Lieut.-Col. Bickerstaff, who retires; Lieut. George Silvester Davies, to be captain, by purchase, vice Dickson; Cornet Arthur George Smith, to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Davies; Gentleman Cadet Owen Phibbs, from the Royal Military College, to be cornet, without purchase, vice Smith.

4th Light Dragoons.—Gentleman Cadet William Smith Cooke, from the Royal Military College, to be cornet, without purchase, vice Rowley, appointed to the 2nd Regiment of Life Guards.

5th Light Dragoons.—The promotion of Surg. Robert Carew Anderson, M.D., to be surg.-major, to be dated 22nd of May, 1860, and not the 22nd of May, 1858, as stated in the *Gazette* of the 22nd of June, 1860.

6th Dragoons.—Cornet Thomas Joseph FitzSimon, to be adjt., vice Lieut. Moule, who resigns the adjutancy only.

11th Light Dragoons.—Lieut. James Affleck Stewart, to be capt., by purchase, vice Daniel Shaw Stewart, who retires; Cornet Somerset Sanderson, to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice James Affleck Stewart.

15th Light Dragoons.—Lieut. Arthur Randolph Mullings, to be capt., by purchase, vice Parker, who retires; Cornet David Ricardo, to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Mullings.

17th Light Dragoons.—Cornet Henry William Fortescue Harrison, to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Waymouth, promoted.

1st Regiment of Foot.—Ensign Henry Sedley Bainbridge has been superseded, being absent without leave.

3rd Foot.—Gentleman Cadet Philip Walker, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign, without purchase, vice Barnes, who has resigned.

4th Foot.—Gentleman Cadet Edward Weyland Sawyer, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign, without purchase, vice Brockman, promoted.

5th Foot.—Ensign Thomas D'Almaine Mackinlay, to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Cubitt, promoted; Gentleman Cadet Charles de Jersey Graeme, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign, without purchase, vice Overton, appointed to the 44th Foot.

11th Foot.—Gentleman Cadet John De Rune Dick, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign, without purchase, vice Maskell, who has resigned.

13th Foot.—Brevet-Major William Henry Kerr, to be major, by purchase, vice Mundell, who retires; Lieut. Richard Nugent Clayton, to be capt., by purchase, vice Kerr; Ensign Arthur M'Gillicuddy Denny, to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Clayton; John Francis Bellis, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Denny.

16th Foot.—John Munn, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Wetherell, promoted.

22nd Foot.—Ensign William Pilsworth, to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Tucker, promoted.

25th Foot.—Gentleman Cadet Sylvanus Roger Burnett Partridge, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign, by purchase, vice Wilkinson, appointed quartermaster.

26th Foot.—Gentleman Cadet William Blakeney Burton, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign, without purchase, vice the Hon. W. H. B. Ogilvy, promoted.

29th Foot.—Ensign Francis William Prittie, to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Hart, who retires; John Charles Douglas, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Prittie; Gentleman Cadet Thomas Camden Lambert, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign, without purchase, vice Everard, deceased.

32nd Foot.—Gentleman Cadet John Arthur Grattan, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign, without purchase, vice Goad, superseded for being absent without leave.

37th Foot.—Gentleman Cadet Handley Paul Kirkwood, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign, without purchase, vice Gilpin, appointed to the 64th Foot; Gentleman Cadet Russel Skinner, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign, without purchase, vice Reilly, appointed quartermaster.

44th Foot.—Lieut. George Cuthbertson Bower, to be capt., by purchase, vice Staveley, who retires; Ensign Constantine Maguire, to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Bower.

46th Foot.—Gentleman Cadet Philip Piercy Dorell Clarke, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign, without purchase, vice Speke, promoted.

53rd Foot.—Major-General Frederick Maunsell, to be col., vice Lieut.-Gen. Sutherland, C.B., transferred to the 93rd Foot.

54th Foot.—Charles Frederick Colville, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Evans, promoted.

57th Foot.—Assist.-Surg. William Astle Hope, H.B., from the Staff, to be assist.-surg., vice Griffin, appointed to the Staff.

69th Foot.—Gentleman Cadet John Augustus Dawson, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign, without purchase, vice Shuttleworth, promoted.

72nd Foot.—Ensign George M'Kay, to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice the Hon. Alexander Temple Fitz-Maurice, who retires; Ensign Walter Douglas Somerset Campbell, from the 79th Foot, to be ensign, vice M'Kay.

75th Foot.—Gentleman Cadet George Frederick Chambers, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign, without purchase, vice O'Brien, promoted; Sergt. William Henry Topp, to be Quartermaster, vice Dunlop, who retires upon half-pay.

76th Foot.—Gentleman Cadet Francis Elliott Lloyd, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign, without purchase, vice Faussett, promoted.

80th Foot.—Gentleman Cadet John Christopher Robinson, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign, without purchase, vice Brown, promoted.

90th Foot.—Gentleman Cadet William Wilmer, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign, without purchase, vice Haig, promoted.

91st Foot.—Ensign Horace Ralph Speerman to be lieutenant, without purchase, vice Obbard, deceased.

92nd Foot.—Ensign Penry Boleyn Williams, from the 97th Foot, to be ensign, vice Hope Johnstone, who retires.

93rd Foot.—Lieut.-General W. Sutherland, C.B., from the 53rd Foot, to be col., vice General the Lord Clyde, G.C.B., transferred to the Coldstream Guards.

97th Foot.—John Ianney Tweedie, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Stuart, promoted.

100th Foot.—Ensign Henry Edward Davidson, to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice K'kout, whose promotion by purchase, as stated in the *Gazette* of the 15th of June, 1860, has been cancelled; Gentleman Cadet Henry William Ashford, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign without purchase, vice Jarvis, appointed to the 87th Foot; Gentleman Cadet George Upton Prior, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign, without purchase, vice Morris, promoted; Ensign Charles Arkoll Boulton, to be instructor of musketry, vice lieut. Morris, appointed adjt.

3rd West India Regiment.—James Salterthwaite Rudd, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Mather, whose appointment, as stated in the *Gazette* of the 25th of May, 1860, has been cancelled.

Gold Coast Artillery Corps.—Albert Sharp, gent., to be ensign, without purchase, vice Goodall, who resigns.

UNATTACHED.—Capt. and Brevet Lieut.-Col. Edward Osborne Froadley, half-pay Unattached, Staff Officer of Pensioners, to be major, without purchase; Lieut. John Bond, from the 13th Foot, to be capt., by purchase.

COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.

TO BE DEPUTY COMMISSARIES-GENERAL.—Assist.-Commissary-Gen. William Le Mesurier, vice Mends, deceased; Assist.-Commissary-Gen. John Salusbury Davenport, vice Williams, retired; Assist.-Commissary-Gen. Humphrey Stanley Herbert Jones; Assist.-Commissary-Gen. Thomas Wroot Midwood.

TO BE ASSISTANT-COMMISSARIES-GENERAL.—Deputy-Assist.-Commissary-Gen. Widdrington Tinning, vice W. S. Archer, retired; Deputy-Assist.-Commissary-Gen. Henry Maule, vice Le Mesurier, promoted; Deputy-Assist.-Commissary-Gen. Robert Henry Smith, vice M. Malassez, retired; Deputy-Assist.-Commissary-Gen. Charles Swain, vice Davenport, promoted; Deputy-Assist.-Commissary-Gen. Edward Archibald Ibbetson, vice Jones, promoted; Deputy-Assist.-Commissary-Gen. Robert Booth, vice Midwood, promoted; Deputy-Assist.-Commissary-Gen. Justus Henry Thompson; Deputy-Assist.-Commissary-Gen. John Henry Sale; Deputy-Assist.-Commissary-Gen. William John Fagan.

HOSPITAL STAFF.—Assist. Surg. Michael James Griffin, from the 57th Foot, to be assist.-surg., vice Atkinson, placed upon half-pay; Assist.-Surg. Robert Brown Forsyth-Brown, from the 14th Light Dragoons, to be assist.-surg., vice Hope, appointed to the 57th Foot.

BREVET.—Major-Gen. Alexander MacLachlan, to be lieutenant-gen., vice Dyneley, deceased; Col. William Bates Ingilby, to be major-gen., vice MacLachlan; Lieut.-Colonel and Brevet-Col. Andrew T. Hemphill, 26th Foot, to have the temporary rank of brigadier-gen. while in command of a brigade; Lieut.-Col. and Brevet-Col. William Fanshaw Bedford, retired full-pay, 60th Foot, to be major-gen., the rank being honorary only; Major-gen. Sir Archdale Wilson, Bart., K.C.B., Bengal Artillery, promoted on the 14th of September, 1857, for distinguished services, to be placed on the Fixed Establishment of General Officers of Her Majesty's Indian Forces from the 21st of September, 1859; Brevet-Major Richard Buckley Prettejohn, 14th Light Dragoons, to be lieutenant-col. in the army; Capt. Charles Thompson, 64th Foot, to be major in the army; Capt. Thomas Penton, 8th Light Dragoons, to be major in the army; Quartermaster John Dunlop, half-pay, 75th Foot, to be capt. in the army, the rank being honorary only. The promotion to the rank of Major-gen. of Col. James Edward Gordon Morris, Bombay Infantry, on the 13th of April, 1860, has been cancelled.

The undermentioned promotions to take place consequent on the death of General John McKenzie, on the 14th of June, 1860:—Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Bell, G.C.B., Col. of the 4th Foot, to be gen.; Major-Gen. Horatio George Brooke, Col. of the 88th Foot, to be lieutenant-gen.; Brevet-Col. Charles Emilius Gold, from the 65th Foot, to be major-gen.; Lieut.-Col. Frederick Amelius Whimper, half-pay Unattached, Major of the Tower of London, to be col.; Brevet-Major Henry Charles Capel Somerset, half-pay 27th Foot, Staff Officer of Pensioners, to be lieutenant-col.; Capt. Charles Edmund Thornton, half-pay Unattached, Staff Officer of Pensioners, to be major.

The undermentioned promotions to take place consequent on the death of General Sir Robert John Harvey, C.B., Colonel of the 2nd West India Regiment on the 18th of June, 1860:—Lieut.-Gen. Sir Samuel Benjamin Auchmuty, K.C.B., Colonel of the 7th Foot, to be gen.; Major-Gen. Peter Edmondstone Craigie, C.B., Col. of the 31st Foot, to be lieutenant-gen.; Lieut.-Col. and Brevet-Col. Charles Algernon Lewis, from the Grenadier Guards, to be major-gen.; Lieut.-Col. George Augustus Filmer Sullivan, of the 5th Light Dragoons, to be col.; Major Francis Carey, 26th Foot, to be lieutenant-col.; Capt. George Lambbrick, Royal Marines, to be major.

The undermentioned promotions to take place in her Majesty's Indian Forces, consequent on the deaths of General Sir Edward Leighton, K.C.B., Bombay Infantry, on the 1st of June, 1860; Major-General Francis Spencer Hawkins, C.B., Bengal Infantry, on the 3rd of June, 1860; and General Samuel Goodfellow, Bombay Engineers, on the 15th of June, 1860:—

TO BE GENERALS.—Lieut.-Gen. James Stewart, Madras Infantry; Lieut.-Gen. Peter Delamotte, C.B., Bombay Cavalry.

TO BE LIEUTENANT-GENERALS.—Major-Gen. George William Aylmer Lloyd, C.B., Bengal Infantry; Major-Gen. Alexander Tulloch, C.B., Madras Infantry.

TO BE MAJOR-GENERALS.—Col. James Edward Gordon Morris, Bombay Infantry; Col. Claud Douglas, Bengal Infantry; Col. Joseph Hale, Bombay Infantry.

The commissions of the undermentioned officers of her Majesty's Indian Forces to bear date as follows, viz.:—Major-Gen. Robert Thorpe, Madras Infantry, instead of 21 September, 1859, 27 September, 1859; Major-Gen. James Scott, Bombay Infantry, instead of 27 September, 1859, 25 October, 1859; Major-Gen. Charlton Holl, Madras Infantry, instead of 25 October, 1859, 28 November, 1859; Major-Gen. Charles Hewetson, Madras Infantry, instead of 28 November, 1859, 21 December, 1859; Major-Gen. Morden Carthew, Madras Infantry, instead of 21 December, 1859, 30 December, 1859; Major-Gen. Augustus Abbott, C.B., Bengal Artillery, instead of 30 December, 1859, 13 April, 1860.

13th Regiment of Light Dragoons.—The promotion of Surgeon Robert Carew Anderson, M.D., to be surgeon-major, to bear date May 22, 1860, not May 22, 1858, as stated in the *Gazette* of the 22nd ult.

CHAPLAIN'S DEPARTMENT.—The commission of the Rev. Robert Halpin as Chaplain of the third class to bear date the 11th of February, 1859, instead of the 13th of November, 1849, as stated in the *Gazette* of the 8th of March 1859.

NAVY.

PROMOTIONS.

LIEUTENANT.—J. J. Martin who served as mate in the *Ata'tante*.

SECRETARY.—Paymaster A. Jones to be secretary to Vice-Admiral H. Johnstone.

MASTER.—G. H. Dowling who served as second master in the *Impregnable* Assistant-Engineers.—Second Class: Francis Thornton, to the Bloodhound.

LIEUTENANT TO BE COMMANDER.—H. B. Woolcombe, recently serving as senior of the *Doris*.

ASSISTANT PAYMASTERS TO BE PAYMASTERS.—J. C. Meagher, recently serving in the *Creasy*; E. W. Gordon, recently serving in the *Rhadamanthus*.

APPOINTMENTS.

COMMANDER.—C. F. Boughey, to the *Exmouth*.

CAPTAINS.—Charles Wise, Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, to be Captain-Superintendent of Sheerness Dockyard, vice Captain K. B. Watson, C.B.; William G. Luard, to the *Formidable*, to be commissioned as flag-ship to Vice-Admiral Johnstone, at Sheerness.

LIEUTENANTS.—William Seaward and Edward Hogge, to the *Wellesley*; Francis W. Bennett, to command the *Bloodhound*; Francis Osburn, to command the *Swanage Coast Guard Station*; C. G. T. Knowles, to the *Terrible*; S. G. Price, to the *Excellent*; John J. Martin, to the *Torch*.

Lieut. Edward F. Kerby, from the *Centaur* to the *Chesapeake*.

THIRD-CLASS ASSISTANT ENGINEER.—W. A. Houghton, to the *Cumberland*, for service in the *Adder*.

ACTING THIRD-CLASS ASSISTANT ENGINEERS.—A. King, to the *Torch*; J. Purdie, to the *Greyhound*.

MASTERS.—Daniel J. May, to the *Forte* (additional); Percy V. James, to the *Flying Fish*; John Jones to the *Geyser*; G. H. Dominy, confirmed in the *Styx*; E. J. Maitland, to the *Adventure*; J. Waye, to the *Wellington*, for the *Desperate*.

CHAPLAIN.—Rev. Henry Jones to the *Blenheim*.

PAYMASTERS.—E. D. Herbert and J. Seldon, to the *Impregnable*, for service as clerks; J. W. Maddock, to the *Neptune*; G. Grandjard, Secretary to Vice-Admiral Stopford; J. Pittis (additional), to the *Victory*; and W. Hamilton, to the *Monarch*; J. Lya'l, to the *Asia*; J. C. Aldridge, to the *Ajax*; W. L. Norcock, to the *Impregnable*; E. Deveson, to the *Sauroy*; F. G. Pearce, to be additional to the *Blenheim*.

SECOND MASTERS.—James Symons, to the *Impregnable*; George J. Tomlin, to the *St. Jean d'Acre*; William G. Atkinson, to the *Nile*; Robert J. Barret, to the *Victory*; J. W. W. Bster, to the *Ariadne*.

ASSISTANT-SURGEON.—R. Radcliff, to the *Melpomene*; J. Bishop, to the *Bloodhound*.

MASTER'S ASSISTANTS.—A. R. Brown, A. W. Apthorpe, and T. Coward, to the *St. George*; Thurston Stringer, to the *Bloodhound*; Percy C. Smith, to the *Impregnable*; Patrick O'Connor, to the *Algiers*.

ASSISTANT-PAYMASTERS.—N. G. Simmonds, to the *Imaum*; Francis H. Chown, Secretary's clerk to Vice-Admiral Stopford; M. O. N. W. Markham, to the *Castor*; H. W. Molesworth (in charge), to the *Rhadamanthus*.

ACTING ASSISTANT-SURGEONS.—Thomas Cann, to the *Geyser*; Gabriel M. Kyles, to the *Agamemnon*; John Mockridge, to the *Chesapeake*, supernumerary; George E. Farr, to the *Magicienne*; John B. Nicoll, to the *Centurion*; Henry Rickard, to the *Impregnable*.

ASSISTANT-ENGINEERS.—First Class: H. C. Jones, to the *St. George*; W. L. Robinson, to the *Orion*; T. F. Simmons, to the *Asia*, for service in the *Grinder*; Second Class: Alfred Smith, to the *Dasher*; H. G. Constantine, to the *Asia*, as supernumerary. Third Class: J. Young, to the *Asia*, as supernumerary.

ACTING ASSISTANT-ENGINEERS.—Third Class: T. F. P. Shelley, to the *Asia*, for service in the *Lucifer*; T. Pringle, to the *Flying Fish*; J. Kelly, to the *Asia*, for hospital treatment; T. Young, to the *Flying Fish*, as supernumerary; J. Kay, to the *Wellington*, as supernumerary; John Adams, to the *Diadem*; B. Anderson (b), to the *Himalaya*; Josh. V. B. Thompson, to the *Himalaya*; J. Symons, to the *Wellington*, as supernumerary; G. A. Moses, to the *Geyser*, as supernumerary; J. Ferguson, to the *Wellington*, for the *Avon*.

MIDSHIPMEN.—C. G. Whitelock, to the *Donegal*; A. W. Benyon, to the *Algiers*; E. C. Drummond, R. H. Harries, E. S. Watson, C. W. Talbot, T. P. W. Nesha n, H. A. Mandeville, E. Bourke, and the Hon. H. G. P. Meade, to the *St. George*.

London Gazette.

Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to command that the Rev. Hugh Huleatt, a Chaplain to the Forces, be promoted to be Chaplain of the Second Class, from the 17th May, 1860, in consideration of his meritorious services with the army in China. The announcement of this appeared in a previous issue of the *London and China Express*.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint William Henry Adams, Esq., to be Chief Justice for the colony of Hong Kong.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Sir Charles McCarthy, late Colonial Secretary at Ceylon, has been appointed Governor of the colony.

Major-General William Frederick Forster has been appointed military secretary to the Commander-in-Chief, in succession to Lieut.-General Sir Charles Yorke, K.C.B., resigned—salary £2,000; Assistant-Commissary-General Le Mesurier has been appointed Deputy-Commissary-General, vice Mends, deceased; Assistant-Commissary-General John Salusbury Davenport has been appointed Deputy-Commissary-General, vice Williams, retired.

Mr. D. Brooke Robertson who has been a few months in this country on leave of absence, returns by this mail to assume the duties of the Consulate at Canton, to which post he has been appointed in consequence of his long experience. This is now the senior post, owing to the transfer of the plenipotentiary to Shanghai. Mr. Russell Brooke Robertson, his son, has been appointed Student Interpreter at Japan, and proceeds also by the present mail to Yedo.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN SHIPPING.—Every year adds its contribution of experience in respect to the practical effect in the change in the navigation laws which was determined on in 1849. The general shipping trade of the country has more than doubled since 1843, the total entrances and clearances in that year having been 7,678,791 tons, while in 1859 they were 19,384,606 tons. The British tonnage which entered in ballast only was 625,818 tons in 1843, and 1,193,187 tons in 1859; and the foreign tonnage which entered in a similar manner was 296,056 tons in 1843, and 938,092 in 1859. The British clearances in ballast comprised 908,527 tons in 1843, and 503,985 tons in 1859; the foreign tonnage which cleared in a similar manner was 315,370 tons in 1843, and 931,339 tons in 1849. The total British entrances and clearances in ballast consequently exhibit an increase of nearly 11 per cent., and the foreign an increase of 206 per cent. in 1859 as compared with 1843, showing that foreign vessels now experience more difficulty than formerly in obtaining freights.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous correspondence. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Suggestions for the insertion of information required by our subscribers will have due attention and acknowledgment.

A. G.—We are not aware of the result you name.

G. T.—There is every disposition to do so.

O. G.—Not in the present year.

We beg to call attention to the extension of our news from the United States from our special correspondent, including commercial and shipping intelligence, and we shall be happy to receive suggestions for any further information which may be desired. We intended giving the export manifest of vessels, but regret that our correspondent finds considerable difficulty in procuring the same in detail, but in our present issue it will be seen that we give an approximation to the exports.

We beg also to direct attention to a new form we have adopted for the exports from England.

A REGISTER is kept of the addresses of all persons connected with the FAR EAST, and reference can be made to the same by personal application at the office or by letter. Passengers arriving by either Overland route or sailing vessels, in England or on the Continent, are requested to forward their address in order that inquiring friends may be informed.

All applications for Advertisements, Subscriptions, and general business of the Paper to be addressed to the Manager, and not to the Editor. Post-office orders to be made payable at the Strand Office, to MORTIMER WRIGHT.

The London & China Telegraph.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 14, 1866.

WRECK OF THE P. AND O. CO.'S STEAMER "MALABAR."

IN the letter of the special correspondent of *The Times* from Galle, on the wreck of this vessel, the unfitness of Galle as a station for the P. and O. Company was, among other things, pointed out, and not the least prominent feature in the letter was, that Lord Elgin, Baron Gros, and the said correspondent, were the three leading men on board the vessel at the time of the wreck. Lord Elgin sitting calmly on deck, sending his compliments to the Captain wishing to know if he intended going to sea, and the curt reply, "going to sea, she is going down," certainly required an artist to photograph. The excitement at the time, however, must have been considerable, and it is perhaps hardly fair for us, not partaking of it, and "who sit at home at ease," to be too critical; certain it is that the public was once more indebted to that wonder of the world, *The Times*, for a full and interesting narrative of this addition to the many losses of the P. and O. Company's steamers, and no one can, we think, in this case blame the Captain. We do not agree with those who are of opinion that it was his duty to have had steam up, or rather the fires lighted and banked while lying there. The idea of going to sea was an error in judgment; the leak could not be expected to become less, and admitted that the engines would keep her from sinking, she must return to port sooner or later, and it was the wisest course to beach her before it was too late. That this decision, however, was adopted by the Captain, is not clear, it is only inferential. It is idle to quibble as to whether the Captain or Pilot was in charge at the time, we see no fault to find with either, the ship was properly moored at the time, and it was an accident which no human precaution could have prevented. *The Times* in a leading article condemning the discretion of the P. and O. Company in selecting Point de Galle—which appeared in the last issue of the *London and China Express*—has been addressed by the secretary of the company, with a copy of the following correspondence with the Admiralty, which clears the company from blame:—

"TO THE SECRETARY OF THE ADMIRALTY.

"Sir,—By order of the directors of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, I have the honour to transmit to you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty—

"1. An extract from a report made by Captain Twynam, the company's agent at Point de Galle, and

"2. A report from commanders of steam-vessels of the company, practically acquainted with the port of Point de Galle.

"A reference to these documents, the directors submit, will show that Point de Galle has, in consequence of the growing up of coral rocks and the large increase of steam communication with India, China, Australia, &c., become extremely inconvenient and even dangerous as a station for large steam packets.

"The directors, therefore, respectfully submit for their lordships' early

consideration and decision the expediency of making the harbour of Trincomalee the station for this company's steam-packets, conveying the East India, China, and Australian mails, in lieu of that of Point de Galle, as was contemplated and provided for in the former contract of the company for the India and China mail service, dated 26th of December, 1844.—I have, &c., C. W. HOWELL, Secretary.

REPLY.—"Gentlemen,—With reference to your letter of the 6th of June last, I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to acquaint you that they have received representations of the great inconvenience that would be imposed upon the commercial community, and upon the residents in the southern and western parts of Ceylon if the mails and passengers were disembarked at Trincomalee; and from the absence of effective means of communication between that port and Colombo, as well as from the delay which would arise from conveying the outward mails 260 miles beyond Point de Galle, and disembarking them at a distance of 185 miles of land carriage from Colombo, my lords fear that during the southwest monsoon it would not be safe to obviate this inconvenience by requiring the mails and passengers to be landed in the roads of Colombo. My lords have also had under their consideration the delay that would occur in the transmission of mails to and from China and Australia by requiring the packets to meet at Trincomalee, and therefore, without questioning the immense superiority of the latter port over Point de Galle for the reception of large steamers, their lordships are not prepared, at present, and without further consideration, to sanction the alteration.—I am, &c., W. A. B. HAMILTON.—25 Aug. 1854."

Point de Galle for situation is well selected as the terminus for the trunk steamers, but it is not the safest port in Ceylon. Trincomalee is undoubtedly more secure, being on the lee-side during the monsoon, but it is fully 100 miles out of the direct route for China and Australia. Some time since, when commenting on the loss of the P. and O. steamer *Alma*, we advocated the necessity of keeping always spare steamers at Galle and Aden for an emergency. This is more than ever manifest by the many "break-downs" of the P. and O. Company's ships. The *Jeddo* lately broke down, and the *Nubia*, with outward mails of the 26th of May, broke her main shaft in the Red Sea, in addition to the *Malabar* wreck. It is also open to dispute how far it is prudent to trust so many mails on board of one vessel. According to the present arrangement one vessel conveys the India, Australia, Straits, China, and Japan mails from this to Alexandria, and from Suez to Galle, and consequently any accident occurring to one of these boats the whole of these mails are jeopardised. The Australian interests should be sufficient to establish a separate line. An independent through line was bargained for when tenders were invited; but the Peninsular and Oriental Company having underbid other competitors, it has thrown the safety of the Australian postal despatches on to the Indian Mail Service.

The loss of this screw vessel has also opened another question, and that is the respective qualities of the screw and paddle. On this subject we quote the following from *Mitchell's Steam Shipping Journal*:—

"A few years ago, such was the rage for the stern screw, a man who should have predicted the building of a steamer to be propelled by a side wheel, in 1860, would have been considered either an enthusiast or a person with strong prejudices. The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, who are among the most enterprising of Steam-Shipping Proprietors, were so infatuated with the stern propeller that they had several of their vessels converted from paddle to screw, and went on building ships to be driven by screws. Mr. Anderson placed a beautiful working model of the *Simla's* screw machinery in the Crystal Palace. The Company have purchased, within the last few years, screw vessels, but they now appear to be building paddle-wheel ships. This change is owing, we suspect, to the dislike to their screw fleet so openly expressed by the travellers along their line, but more particularly to the constant breaking of the fans. Cunard's paddle-wheel ships, and the same description of vessels belonging to the Royal Mail Company, are notorious for their immunity from accidents. As a general rule, they are never driven into port with deranged machinery, and they manage to make their passages under steam. But is it not possible to have propellers that shall avoid, on the one hand, the necessity for ponderous paddle-boxes, or, on the other, screws at the extreme end of a ship? We have seen working models of a double screw; that is, a screw fitted on each quarter, and called "quarter" screws. Then why not try this medium between the side wheel and the stern screw? In a merchant steamer there would be a loss of space by the fans, on revolving, having to pass into a semi-circular box-formed recess; that is to say, the fans, after becoming level with the shaft on which they were set, would enter a covered way, and, as they emerged again, they would strike the water, propel the ship, and again revolve as before. The aperture in the fore part of the after run of the ship would be lost to passenger space, or cargo; but as only one-half of the blades of the screw would be covered by it, the space forfeited would not be of any serious consequence. The noise of the screw, working thus in a recess, would be very trifling; and the propulsion, in this manner, from underneath the quarter, would be more desirable than the present plan. The fins of the swiftest fish are on what may be termed the quarter; and if power can be got from a propeller under the broad part of the run, on each side of the ship, what has been so long desired will thus be accomplished. We observed the other day a small French steamer, with a double propeller, on the hard at Scott Russell's factory at Millwall; but the screws in this instance were in the ordinary place—near the stern, by the dead wood; and as the machinery was amidships, the objectionable shaft along the keelson, which assists so much the rolling propensity of vessels driven by the stern, could not be dispensed with. There are one or more vessels

propelled by double shafts and two screws, but we have not been favoured with the results of their steaming. Those we have seen have very small blades, and seem to take no hold of the water. By allowing the screw, on its upper round, to revolve in a kind of well, the fans can be nearly double the length, and their grip would be thereby greatly enhanced. When the blades of a screw vessel get fouled, or are broken, no matter what the emergency of the moment, the motive or mechanical power is destroyed. If a paddle-wheel is broken, there is still one wing left to work with. When a screw ship presents her stern to the shore, working ahead to gain sea-room, if there is a heavy in-shore swell, the chances are she strikes abaft, and breaks the propeller. The screw also is liable to be fouled by chains or wreckage; but if the propellers are set further forward, there is less danger from accident from such causes. It has been proved in many instances, but in a marked manner in the burning of the *Austria*, that the vortex made by the turning of the screw sucks everything to it. The boats of the *Austria* were drawn towards the screw and disabled by the blades. Everything thrown overboard, or lowered from a ship when in motion, is carried aft; and if it is a rope, or chain, and the end is fastened on board, it is certain to swing into the stern and be caught in the screw. This is the insuperable objection to a stern propeller."

THE INDIAN ARMY.

THE journalist who loves only to ride the winning horse has of course ere this discovered that the local European Army of India is a hack which will not suit his purpose. *The Thunderer*, as Mr. Anthony Trollope styles our most influential contemporary, has for some time discarded that much abused animal. The Government, the House of Commons, and *The Times* have ridden him in turn, but his day is past—with wild whoops of exultation he is consigned to the slaughter. "The Horse Guards for ever! Down with Leadenhall Street!" is now the cry; but we did not think so well of the former when we contemplated the arrangements during the Crimean campaign, nor so badly of the latter when we first heard how the servants of the East India Company were with almost superhuman exertions and unconquerable heroism preserving our Empire in the East. On the evening of the 2nd inst. the Bill for the Repeal of the Act so recently passed empowering the Government to raise 30,000 troops for service in India was read a second time in the House of Commons. We have not been sorry to observe that the Opposition members, with a due sense of its importance, have refrained from treating this as a party question. The support which General Peel has given to the Government proposal as opposed to the views of his late colleague, Lord Stanley, is sufficient evidence of this. Each has doubtless only given utterance to his conscientious convictions. As it is not probable that Lord Derby will array the forces of the Opposition in support of the views so ably propounded by his son, the measure will doubtless secure the assent of the House of Lords. We suspect, therefore, that the Government scheme, or rather that part which they have been pleased to unfold, is practically carried. We are, nevertheless, scarcely prepared to credit the rumours which daily thicken around us. Surely that recent convert to the doctrine of Horse Guards infallibility, Sir Charles Wood, will pause before he proposes to disband the entire Indian Army, but if not, we trust Parliament will well consider before they overturn the military and political systems of India by reducing the men, high caste and low caste alike, who have won renown in countless battle-fields, to the position of an ordinary constabulary.

The scheme as at present unfolded is, however, of sufficient importance to occupy our attention. We submit that *prima facie* the matter stands in favour of the local European Army for India. It was for the Government to prove their case. It was for them to show that the system they were about to subvert had worked ill, and that the system they were desirous of substituting was one which, in the balance of experience, had not been found wanting. Now we are disposed to think that neither of these things is proved. They wisely decline to say much in favour of home efficiency, knowing that it is a phrase bearing too close an affinity with that rather ugly word *patronage*, but they detail with evident relish the evils which the existing organisation has generated. More particularly are we told to look to the acts of insubordination committed by the local European troops in 1858 and 1859. It appears, in truth, to have been the contemplation of their depravity that secured for the amalgamation scheme the glorious result of Sir Charles Wood's conversion. But the Governor-General Lord Palmerston appointed

wrote strongly on this subject to Lord Palmerston's Government. Scarcely more than two months since (the date of the despatch is only 5th May, 1860.) Lord Canning thus refers to these troops:—"I doubt whether due allowance has been made for the very exceptional circumstances which attended them. . . . The men themselves were at a disadvantage." And again,—"I do not think that the occurrences to which I refer furnish grounds for abolishing that army as being incapable of being brought into order." Such is the deliberately recorded opinion of the statesman who has possessed, of all others, the best opportunities of forming a correct estimate of what the advocates of the Government scheme now term the "mutiny" of the local European forces. It is no doubt true that at the time Lord Canning wrote thus he was not aware of the decision at which the Home Government had arrived, but we cannot see how the feature in the Government plan of making a Separate Staff Corps would have altered the grounds upon which that decision was based. Unfortunately for the Government case, we all too well remember that, at the time, Lord Palmerston went quite as far as a statesman could go in excusing the disaffection of these men. Mr. Sidney Herbert must have forgotten this when, at the close of the recent debate, he so triumphantly contrasted the Queen's army with the European Indian army. "What," he asks, "happened the other day?" He proceeds to tell us—"Some regiments were detached from India to go to China, under the command of Sir Hope Grant, and by some inexplicable blunder the authorities proceeded to pay the officers on a scale calculated according to Indian allowances, because they were drawn from the army in India, but did not pay the soldiers in the same manner. The men remonstrated." Of course they did. "Ay," says our War Minister, "but they didn't mutiny." It would have been strange if they had. Their remonstrances gained them the extra pay, but the other men's remonstrances did not procure for them the coveted bonus.

The advocates of the amalgamation scheme leave the region of argument with all convenient speed, and fall back on "authority." Here, however, if the case be fairly stated, the victory is not with them. *Vanitas vanitatum!* So sang Solomon; so sings Mr. Thackeray. The Governor whom our Ministers have recalled, Sir Charles Trevelyan (a man whose opinion is undoubtedly of considerable value *except where subordination is an element of the question*), is with them. The Governor they retain emphatically reiterates that "the interests of India require that there should be an army devoted to India." Next let us bear in mind on this point of authorities that the Council chosen to assist the Secretary of State for India is, as we believe,—but if not it ought to be—composed of the men most capable of advising him on these difficult questions. It is well known that there is not one man who sits at that Board, with the exception of Sir Charles Wood himself, who is not opposed to this amalgamation scheme. We shall make no attempt to enumerate all the experienced advocates of the local European army, but where, we ask, shall we find men whose opinions are more entitled to consideration than Sir Archdale Wilson, Sir James Outram, and "the Saviour of India," Sir John Lawrence? We admit that on either side high authorities are ranged, and we by no means contend that the United Army does not present some advantages, but to our minds they are small when contrasted with the benefits that will be lost: and we must at any rate remember that those now enjoyed are tangible, while such as may accrue are, of course, only prospective. It would be a work of supererogation were we to enlarge upon the objections which have been urged against the proposal of the Government, but we cannot refrain from expressing our earnest hope that in the arrangements which will be made consequent upon its acceptance by Parliament and the Crown, our ministers will not be unmindful of the immeasurable importance of the interests involved. This, viewed as a whole, is not a mere question of etiquette, of patronage, or of military organisation, but one on the right decision of which is probably dependent the retention of that vast empire which sprung from the enterprise and energy of some of the worthiest of our ancestors—which was consolidated by the genius of Clive and Hastings—which has been recently secured to us at so enormous a cost of treasure and of blood, and in our maintenance of which is bound up not alone much of the commercial prosperity of this great country, but, also, it may be, the safety, honour, and welfare of countless millions of the human race.

GENERAL HANCOCK'S SCHEME FOR THE EUROPEAN REGIMENTS IN INDIA.

The new regiments to consist each of two battalions; each battalion to be of the same strength as other local regiments. The non-commissioned officers and rank and file for each battalion, to the extent of three-fifths of the established strength, to be obtained by volunteering from the regiments of the line in India, to be confined to approved men of from three to twelve years' service. The remainder to be supplied partly by volunteering from regiments of the line in England, and partly by recruiting. The commissioned officers for one-half the number of battalions to be supplied from the local army by transfer, according to the established system on occasions of augmentation; and for the other half by volunteering from the regiments of the line in India. The regimental promotion of commissioned officers up to the rank of major to be made in each battalion, as in other local regiments, and to the superior grades in the line, agreeably to the established system; but the officers of each regiment to be liable to serve with either of its battalions, at the discretion of the Commander-in-Chief, and to be so posted by him for that purpose in the first instance as to equalise in each the numbers of each grade received from the line and from the local army. The commandant of each battalion to be appointed by selection from the whole of the infantry lieutenant-colonels of the local army of each Presidency; the adjutant and other commissioned staff from the subalterns posted to serve with it. The volunteers (non-commissioned officers and rank and file) to be enlisted into the local army for ten years, receiving the usual bounty; to be held entitled to count for pension all their previous service in and out of India; and to a full participation in all the advantages and privileges guaranteed to the non-commissioned officers and soldiers of the local army by the Act of Victoria, 1858. The volunteers (commissioned officers) to be held entitled to full participation in all the advantages and privileges, of whatever kind, guaranteed to the officers of the local army by the Act of Victoria, 1858, and to count for pension all their previous service in and out of India. The non-commissioned officers and soldiers of the battalions of the line to be reduced, to be draughted into other regiments of their own selection, to fill vacancies occasioned by the volunteering into the local army or that may subsequently occur; the recruiting for such regiments as may thus obtain supernumeraries to be suspended until the same shall be absorbed. The commissioned officers to be held entitled to succeed without purchase to the vacancies occasioned in other regiments by the volunteering into the local army; those who may remain undisposed of by that arrangement to be placed on half-pay, agreeably to the established system in the line army. The infantry regiments of the line, which will become supernumerary on the Indian establishment on the formation of the new local regiments, to be withdrawn to England as early as practicable after the completion of the arrangements; all recruits for those corps being retained in the meantime with their respective depots.

Literature.

MAGAZINES, SERIALS, &c.

Macmillan's Magazine.—The first paper in this number is on "Swiss-French Literature; Madame de Gasparin." Mr. Ludlow refers therein to several of the names which have made French Switzerland famous, and not unworthily closes the list with M. Guizot and Madame de Gasparin. We cannot accept her theology as orthodox, but her works overflow with beautiful thoughts, and have for their distinctive feature, as Mr. Ludlow well observes, their *passionate humanity*. "The Fair at Keady" comes next in order. We suspect that when Mr. Alexander Smith wrote this paper he was fresh from the perusal of the Heenan-Sayers fight. It is not by such contributions as this that the poet who wrote "The Life Drama" will fulfil the promise of his youth. "Tom Brown at Oxford," despite its fine gentleman's slang, progresses well. Garibaldi and Italy are treated of both in prose and rhyme. The number is not, however, the best we have seen of this magazine.

Colburn's New Monthly.—"Sicily" is the subject of the first essay, "Garibaldi" that of the last. They are both suggestive and well-written articles, the latter furnishing many interesting particulars of the hero. Of still greater interest, at least to Englishmen, is the paper on "Our National Defences," which, like that on the same subject in the *Cornhill Magazine* a month or two since, deserves more than cursory perusal. The other articles are for the most part of more than average merit.

Blackwood's Magazine.—*Blackwood* opens this month with a long criticism upon Sir Robert Wilson's "Secret History of the Russian Campaign of 1812." *Maga* accepts the work as a very valuable addition to our historical literature. In the third part of "Captain Speke's Adventures in Somali Land," we have, as usual, many interesting details of African travel. An essay upon poetry follows, in which the tendency of modern poetic writing is dwelt upon, Mr. Owen Meredith's works forming the subject of the concluding portion of the reviewer's remarks.

Fraser's Magazine.—The first essay in this month's *Fraser* is a review of the lately published volumes of Mr. Froude's "History of England," containing the reigns of Edward VI. and Mary. The essay on "Rifle Shooting," by Viscount Bury,

Lieut.-Colonel of the Civil Service Volunteers, is written in a lucid, fluent, easy style. In the beginning he makes a few remarks on the good feeling that exists between the Line and the Volunteers. The author of "Gryll Grange" retains his old partiality for classical quotations. The following article on the "Importance of Energy in Life" is interesting and sensible. The essay on the "Physical Theories of Human Life" is a sort of analysis and review of Mr. Darwin's "Origin of Species."

Constitutional Press Magazine.—The most noticeable article in the present number of this Magazine is on "China." It embodies a narrative of the reception and the journey of the American Embassy to Peking, condensed from a paper written by Dr. Williams, the secretary of the Mission, and read by him before the Shanghai branch of the Asiatic Society. The writer is scarcely just to Lord Elgin, and is decidedly pro-American.

The Cornhill Magazine.—We regard the Lecture on "George the First" as an admirable substitute for the chapters of fiction with which Mr. Thackeray has been recently regaling his readers. We have ever numbered ourselves among his heartiest admirers, but we are bound to declare that we think "Lovel the Widower" as little worthy the author of "Vanity Fair" and the "Newcomes," as was "Little Dorrit" of the writer of "Pickwick" and "Oliver Twist." We wish, too, that Mr. Thackeray would not meddle with verse. The lines he has contributed to this number, though not without merit, are unworthy of him. Mrs. Browning furnishes some lines on the "Great God Pan," of which much the same may be said. Is it quite honest for such writers as Elizabeth Browning and Alfred Tennyson to contribute a few ordinary verses now and then in order that their names may be placed in the editorial programmes? Mr. Sala furnishes a further instalment of his "Hogarth Papers." His examination of the eight plates of the "Rake's Progress" is admirable. "Framley Parsonage" progresses in interest, and is written with Mr. Trollope's accustomed talent.

Cassell's Illustrated Bible. Part 14.—*Family Paper*. Part 31: Vol. 6.—*Illustrated History of England*. Part 6.—*Ladies' Treasury*. Vol. 4: No. 41.—*Popular Natural History*. Part 16.—These serials are this month of quite their average merit. The illustrations to the Bible it is scarcely possible to commend too highly.

The Grand Volunteer Review, by G. A. Sala, is the most graphic account we have read of that memorable event.

NOTES.

Messrs. Trubner and Co., of Paternoster-row, are shortly to publish the very valuable "Results of a Scientific Mission to India and High Asia," by Hermann, Adolphe, and Robert de Schlagintweit; undertaken between the years 1854 and 1858, by order of the Court of Directors of the Honourable East India Company. The work will consist of nine volumes of scientific text, and of an atlas in three volumes folio, containing views and maps, with explanatory letter-press.

Messrs. Blackwood and Sons announce "Patriots and Filibusters; or, Incidents of Political and Exploratory Travel," by Laurence Oliphant; and "The Spanish Campaign in Morocco," by Frederick Hardman, Special Correspondent of *The Times*. They have also in preparation an authorised translation of M. de Montalembert's forthcoming historical work, "The Monks of the West" (*Les Moines d'Occident*). Messrs. Macmillan and Co. have in the press a second edition of Dr. Vaughan's "Memorials of Harrow School," and a new volume of sermons by the Rev. J. Llewellyn Davies, of Marylebone. Messrs. Saunders and Otley have in preparation "The Voyage of the Novara," the "Austrian Expedition Round the World," "An Autumn Tour in Spain," &c.; also "Life in China," by Chin Chin. Messrs. Smith, Elder, and Co. have in the press a new work on China, by Sir John Bowring. Messrs. Longman announce as forthcoming, "Central India in 1857 and 1858, including Generals Rose and Stuart's Campaigns," from the pen of Mr. T. Lowe, of the Madras Medical Establishment, and "The Philosophy of Nature; a Treatise on the Causes and Laws of Natural Phenomena," by Henry S. Boase, F.R.S. Messrs. J. W. Parker and Son have in the press a "Journey across the Desert into Sindh," by J. Thomas Prichard, late of the Bengal army. Messrs. Hurst and Blackett announce for publication during the present month "The Narrative of a Residence at the Court of Mer Ali Moorad, with Wild Sports in the Valley of the Indus," by Captain Langley; "Bond and Free," a new novel by the author of "Caste," and another novel entitled "High Church."

An illustrated copy of the works of Shakspeare, based upon the text of Boydell's edition, and by the addition of engravings and drawings extended to 44 large volumes, has been sold by auction by Messrs. Puttick and Simpson. It was formed by the late Thomas Turner, Esq., of Gloucester, and sold for £495. A goblet made from the Shakspeare mulberry tree, also in the same collection, sold for £21.

The friends of Mrs. Gore, the popular authoress, will regret to learn that the recent operation for the restoration of her sight has not been successful.

The Times is now sold at the railway stations at 4d. per copy, instead of 5d. as heretofore.

A prospectus has just been issued of a Greek illustrated newspaper, entitled, *O Bretanikos Aster* (*The British Star*), to be published weekly in London, in the living language of modern Hellas. Its great object will be to promote the interchange of authentic and accurate information between the East and the West."

The facsimile of a Japanese work on Botany, with interlinear translation and notes, has been brought out by Messrs. Lippincott and Co., of Philadelphia, during the stay of the Japanese embassy in the United States.

The first number of *The London Review*, conducted by Charles Mackay, appeared on the 7th inst. It seems to be worthy its accomplished editor.

The value of gifts and loans liberally contributed by the public to the South Kensington Museum are estimated at £460,000.

Mr. Baily's noble bust of Blake has been received at Taunton, temporarily in the new Shire Hall.

Count Platen's "Diary" has just appeared (Stuttgart: Cotta), and promises to be a gift of value to the many admirers and friends of the late poet.

The first number of *Punch's* rival, *The British Lion*, has appeared, and promises a good addition to our weekly stock of jokes.

Spirit of the Press.

CHUSAN.

By the last mail we learn that Chusan is re-occupied, and that the first act of the new Chinese drama has commenced without opposition or bloodshed, although the long Bund and the fort on Joss House Hill, which cover Ting-hai, were tempting places to mount guns upon, and would have proved formidable obstacles to an enemy in any other than Chinese hands. Possibly the mandarins of Ningpo and Chupoo may remember the ineffectual struggle, and the terrible slaughter they twice endured in the first war, and probably the people of Chusan may not yet have forgotten the security and prosperity they enjoyed under the firm and mild rule of Brigadier Campbell and his Brigade-Major, now Lord Clyde and Colonel Haythorn, the latter just promoted from Chief of the Staff in China to be Adjutant-General in India, to the great loss of the former, and equal gain of the latter command. In re-occupying a spot with which we were so long acquainted, we have a great advantage, if we know sufficiently how to profit by the experience of our former campaign. We have, in the first place, to remember the terrible mortality which all but exterminated the 26th Cameronians on the lonely range of wooded hills above Ting-hai, and the comparative immunity from disease of the 98th and of the Madras troops after they were quartered in the cantonment under the Bund, on the level of the paddy swamps; and it is the more indispensable to remember this, as the special correspondent of the *Times*, in his admirable report of his visit to Chusan, has pointed to the latter cantonment as having been, from its ill-chosen site, the cause of a frightful mortality, which might have been escaped on the hills. Actual experiment proved this very justifiable theory to be incorrect. The beautiful hills were so deadly as to give to Chusan the reputation of being so pestilential, that it was not worth retaining, when it might have been had for the asking; while the hospital and cantonment in the plain proved to be the healthiest place in China, or perhaps in the East; they quite reinstated the island in public opinion, and caused many a subsequent regret that it had not, rather than Hong Kong, been the military headquarters in China. It is well known among residents in malarious climates, that on the level of the plains there is less risk than on the hill-sides, owing to the gases evolved from decaying vegetation being slightly lighter than the air, which causes them to rise to a certain, but not considerable height, where they remain stagnant, unless not dissipated by sea-breezes or strong currents of air; thus the sides of tropical hills are often uninhabitable, when the plain at the foot or the exposed summit, are both comparatively free from malarious influences. It must, however, for the credit of the Chusan hills, be remembered, that other besides local agencies were at work to cause sickness. The force had just returned from Yang-tee-Kiang, where the seeds of fever must have been generally contracted. It had also been greatly exposed to the sun at the capture of Chin-Kiang-Foo, where numbers of men perished by *coup-de-soleil*, besides many other hardships and fatigues on shore, varied by long intervals of confinement on board ship. Thus the 98th Regiment, nearly 1,200 strong, were for six months shut up on board the *Belleisle*, till they landed under Colonel Coln Campbell for the attack on the Tartar camp, as a diversion in favour of Sir Hugh Gough's assault on the city. A sun which would have grilled a beef-steak, and made gun-barrels too hot to be handled, had a fearful effect, as may readily be imagined, on men whom want of condition, from long confinement and ship diet, had rendered too feeble for such exposure. More than twenty men fell dead in the ranks, and the entire regiment sickened; and it was only after long sojourn and rest in the Chusan Paddy fields, and with large contributions to the hospital and cemetery, and large drafts from home, that it recovered its original effective condition, and earned for itself and its officers in India the honours and rewards which a long and patient struggle with adversity of all kinds in China had so well merited. When first Chusan was occupied by the 26th Regiment, the men were chiefly fed on salt meat, cured at Calcutta, of a detestably bad quality. They were marched at daybreak from the hills to the Bund, there to wait for their rations to be served out, and to carry them back in the hot sun. They lived in tents, and got for a mere trifle as much Sam-shoo as would have poisoned a regiment. Moreover—and this perhaps was the chief cause of fever—the peasants were frightened for a time from their cultivation, and the paddy rotted over thousands of acres of irrigated fields, causing an amount of vegetable decomposition which even under a cooler sun would have been deadly. We have made an excellent step in the right direction from Hong Kong; and whatever may be the final result of the negotiations, whether peace or war, we have every reason to rejoice that our troops and depôts are so well placed. In Chusan, life will be less of a burden than at Hong Kong. The artist and sportsman may find ample congenial occupation. There is much to explore and to learn, and much good to be done in confirming and extending, by useful works and just treatment of the people, the good reputation we acquired in our last sojourn in these parts.—*The Army and Navy Gazette*.

THE THIRD CHINA WAR.

From time to time there has fallen upon the House of Commons, much meditating upon financial topics, startling hints of demands yet to be made for the war with China. In those alternations of deep despondency and high jubilation which took their turn while Mr. Gladstone was sounding the deep abyss of deficit and piling up the fanciful mound of increasing revenue, the minds of his hearers often turned to this unmeasured responsibility. The long shadow of a truculent Tartar stretched across the floor of the House, and when the Chancellor of the Exchequer drew out his balances the thoughtful representatives of the millions of rueful taxpayers were concluding within themselves that the truth or falsehood of all the arithmetic they were trying to understand must depend very much upon what might be the frame of mind of a small knot of ignorant and obstinate Mandarins, who were intriguing in a barbarous city of the extreme East. These distant forebodings are now assuming a palpable shape. They have not yet taken the form of a printed reality, we do not see them yet in units and ciphers, but in the Parliamentary report of our yesterday's impression these ominous words occur:—"Mr. Laing brought up the Estimate of the expenditure for operations in China." The phrase is gently worded. It is called the "Estimate;" in reality it is the Bill. The money is already spent. Months ago the dockyards were in full activity, the arsenals resounded with the din of metal upon metal, the stores were being shipped, the troops were moving from all points of our dominion to this one threatened spot; and, a little late as usual, the force of the Empire was being concentrated upon that shallow, muddy, prospectless bay, which receives the waters of the Peiho. Thither gunboats have been long ago struggling through the wide ocean, and round the Stormy Cape, and larger ships have been more deliberately following, freighted with British red-coats. From India, Generals and armies have been passing in a quick stream to the designated rendezvous. Across the Isthmus of Suez Plenipotentiaries of high fame, great titles, and tremendous powers, have been speeding to the spot of union. Gorgeous military and diplomatic staffs have been seen on the road of the general pilgrimage. In the House of Commons they may call this an Estimate; taxpayers who read the newspapers know that it is a Bill. It is not an obligation we may incur or refuse; it is an account of money spent. How much is it? Is it a matter of small importance? We have, according to the revenue accounts published on Monday a little surplus. Shall we toss this godsend into the China budget, and clear our memory of the matter? We fear we are not quit of the matter so easily. The sum has not yet been named in print, but it may be two, and it may even amount to three, millions. Three millions represent a threepenny income-tax; and however proud we may be of the seamanship of the lieutenants who navigate our gunboats, and of the promptitude which assembles such a force, just a little too late, in the Gulf of Pecheli: and of the generalship which will, as we may fairly anticipate, advance this force without much dysentery or ophthalmia across a hundred and twenty miles of flat undefended country; still we cannot but think of those three pennies to be surrendered out of every pound of earnings, and feel some curiosity as to whether there is to be any actual advantage forthcoming from the sacrifice. If we saw our way clear to a final settlement we would pay for it, not very willingly, but we would pay it, and wash our hands of all the dusty foolery and grotesque upholstery of these automaton Celestials. If we could be quite sure that all these ships and regiments, and magnificent staff, military and diplomatic, would settle all that requires to be settled, abate everything that requires to be abated, and for ever rout and discountenance, and put out of the possibility of future noxiousness, all these impregnable old gentlemen who are always hatching mischief at a safe distance, we should be inclined to make a great gulp and swallow this unpleasant demand. But is this so? What is going to be done for these our hardly earned two or three millions? If it is merely to keep the trade open, it would seem that the money is thrown away. According to all accounts Canton is very happy, Hong Kong goes on with its old comfortable routine of libel-trials and official squabbles much as usual, Shanghai increases in commercial movement every quarter, the teas come down to Foo-chow more regularly than the resident merchants choose always to admit, opium makes its way into the interior, and the exchanges can be so worked as to give reasonable inducements to a residence within the tropics. We have not heard of any massacre at Amoy, or of any difficulties at Ningpo. Tea and silk are coming out, and opium and cotton goods are going in. We are aware that if any difficulty occurred in any matter of this kind it would be the duty of the property-classes and professional-classes of England to turn their pockets inside out, and tumble all their coin into a heap to protect the China merchants, while they continue to make quick fortunes in short generations. But no necessity of this kind has occurred, or seems even to threaten. What, then, is going to be done for these two or three millions? Before we pay the money we think this ought to be thoroughly explained. Of course we must pay. The expedition is gone, and the cost has been incurred under the public eye and without Parliamentary protest. There seems, however, to be some probability of this vast amount being utterly thrown away. There is at Peking a stupid, obstinate, faithless faction of old Mandarins who direct the affairs of the Chinese Empire. They have never yet been reached, and they do not believe that they ever can be reached. They hear of cities sacked by rebels, and of cities taken by foreigners, but they do not believe in Peking being reached by either. They have no notion that there is any arm long enough to extend to their haunts. At the worst they trust always to stop a barbarian envoy at Tien-tsin, or to buy a rebel leader before he gets inconveniently near. If we destroy this superstition, if we go straight up to Peking, as we might as easily as we might march from Salisbury to Devizes, this wretched clique might run or might stay, but we should never have occasion to go there again. The Mandarins would have had their lesson. If, however, all these plenipotentiaries and staff officers, and soldiers and sailors, with their Armstrong guns and their tremendous stores, are only going to rectify some wordy diplomatic subtlety, and to make something plain upon paper, our money is cast uselessly away. There may be some use in giving the Chinese a lesson at Peking, but we have positive proof that there is no use in making them sign any quantity of paper. We have got all that paper can give us; we have the Yangtze opened, and the North opened, according to paper right. All that we can possibly now usefully do is to show what happens when these paper rights

are violated. As to pressing, under such circumstances, for more paper rights, it would be like prosecuting a man who had given you a forged note, and compromising the matter upon his giving you more forged notes. In the first instance the acknowledgment of the right to free transit in China was invaluable; but, this having been obtained, any mere diplomatic recognition of that right is, instead of being worth three millions and a three-penny income-tax, not worth the peacock's feather of the Mandarin who, with his tongue in his cheek, may sign it. A Chinese war properly conducted, and with a just and practical object, would be a paying and a decisive thing, justifiable upon every ground of morality and expediency; but a war for a certain number of scratches of Indian ink upon a certain quantity of bamboo paper—and this is what we fear this is likely to be—is something so absurd that we think it will be well for the English public to say of Chinese as they have said of Arctic expeditions, that the last has gone forth, and that, let who will get into a difficulty in those latitudes, we will spend no more lives and money there.—*Times*.

CHINA TO PAY FOR THE WAR.

Whether the £3,800,000 that are to form the expenses of the China war are introduced as a Bill or as an estimate is of little consequence, the important consideration, which seems to be left wholly out of sight, is the probability that this is rather money advanced than money expended. We certainly hope that the definite treaty of peace which will be concluded as the result of the present war will contain a stipulation, to be protected by adequate guarantees, for the repayment of the expenses which we have at present to defray. We have seen that this is an expectation to be defended by precedent. And not only was it a stipulation made in the treaty of 1842, and faithfully observed—material guarantees being had for its performance—but Mr. Bruce is represented as demanding the payment of the expenses lately incurred by the British Government in the *ultimatum* which he presented to the Court of Peking. We are compelled to find the money on the present occasion, much as Mr. Spring Rice and Mr. Goulburn were compelled to find the money for the war ended in 1842; but during the three years stipulated as the period of repayment in that case, the greater part, as we have said, of our expenditure was reimbursed to our Exchequer; and we need hardly apprehend, with such excellent prospects for the success of our arms, that we shall not elicit equally favourable terms from the enemy at the close of the present operations.—*Morning Post*.

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER AND THE CHINA WAR.

Mr. Gladstone is one of those unhappy victims of superstition who are always under some dire necessity of passing the dearest children of their brain through the fire before some inexorable Moloch. He "never loved a tree or flower" but it somehow or other became his fate to pluck it up with his own hands. He cherished the design of relieving the country from the oppression of the income-tax, and, instead of removing it, he has confirmed it, increased it, and carried it to a height it never before reached in time of peace; he set his face against all expenditure for providing against the possibility of aggression from France, and behold it is becoming his duty to find money to fortify the arsenals and dockyards, which are the iron closets and strong boxes of the nation; he walked in the High Church altitudes and so revered authority that Oxford saw in him the incarnation of her own fond ideas, yet he is at this moment gathering around him all the desperate political condottieri of the time, and is hallooing them on to an onslaught upon the House of Peers. Lastly, but most inconsistently of all this composite giant, with head of brass and feet of clay, spent all his energies a while ago to paralyse the exertions of his countrymen when those exertions were directed to the vindication of our national honour and our military and naval prowess in the China seas; and he is now about to propose to the House of Commons to vote no less a sum than £3,800,000 for an expedition against China. Before we give Mr. Gladstone this very large sum we should like to know what he is going to do with the powerful fleet and army for which he requires it. If he has sent it out to take Lord Elgin up to Tien-tsin again, and to obtain a confirmation of the Treaty of 1858, or of any portion of that Treaty, will not only not be worth four millions, but not four farthings. All that paper can give us we have. If we are to be constantly making pressure with an army and a navy whenever we require performances of those paper promises, advancing as the promises are disavowed and retiring when they are renewed, it will be very much better to have no foreign relations with China whatever. We must hold these people to their treaty obligations, just as we should any other people, or we must let them alone. We must go at the head of an army to Peking, and show this truculent knot of intriguers that we can reach them, or we shall have to perform this march to Tien-tsin once every five years, till a wiser generation springs up in England.—*Times*.

THE CHINA VOTE DEBATE.

Mr. Bright, to whom the word "China" is what a bit of red rag is to a turkey-cock, may be expected to come out in full fury now that he is relieved from the pressure which his close alliance with the Ministry placed upon his combative instincts upon a former occasion. All the economists of the House of Commons will be inclined to second any crotchet which may stay the outpouring from the Treasury, and we must confess to great sympathy with this very practical section of the House. But these are only the normal and natural elements of the debate. John Bright protecting the Mandarins and justifying the slaughter at the Peiho, and Mr. Williams making awkward fight for the British Treasury, would be nothing remarkable. The curious spectacle will be the change of parts to be taken by the chief actors in the coming drama. Mr. Gladstone, the apologist and defender of Yeh—the English statesman who could shut his eyes to the evils of a system of government which comprehended the massacres of the execution-ground and the tortures of the prisons at Canton, and who could give all his sympathies to the cunning phrases which covered this pleasant system, and receive all his vehement denunciations for those who ventured to interfere with it—Mr. Gladstone is to come forward and ask the House of Commons for a vote of £3,800,000 in order to enable himself and his colleagues to carry on a war with China. On the other hand, Sir John Pakington, who was the first to give voice to the general indignation when the news of the Peiho treachery arrived, and who had made public profession that the Tory policy had changed, and that they no longer preferred the glory of the Emperor

Hienfung to the lives of their own fellow-citizens—Sir John Pakington is about to make a motion which has all the superficial appearance of hostility to the war for which Mr. Gladstone is providing the sineas. No doubt, each of these gentlemen will show that he is perfectly consistent in all he is doing, but it cannot but be interesting to witness the dexterity of rhetorical fence by which this will be accomplished.—*Times*, July 12th.

[The italics are our own. The *Times* parliamentary reporter and the writer of this leading article alike seem to have been unaware that Sir J. Pakington moved for these returns at the morning sitting on the 11th inst. The motion will be found in our parliamentary intelligence.]

THE THIRD CHINA WAR.

In another part of our impression will be found two "Conventions" entered into between England and France, for the purposes of the present war, and for "regulating the jurisdiction to which shall belong the joint captures made by the allied naval forces, or of the captures of merchantmen belonging to the subjects of either of the two countries, which shall be made by the cruisers of the other, as likewise the mode of distribution of the proceeds of such joint captures."

The various States by these conventions who have commercial relations with China will be enabled to carry on their trade during the ensuing hostilities without let or hindrance. This concession on the part of France and England will, of course, be as great an advantage to China as to the neutral States with which the Chinese have dealings. The tendency of modern international policy is to mitigate in every way the evils of war, more especially where it presses upon the industrial energies of nations. If the Chinese have not the full advantage of that policy in the exemption of the goods of neutrals, if found in a Chinese vessel, it is because the Chinese Government is no party to an arrangement entered into between the Maritime States of the West. The time, it may be hoped, is not far distant when a better spirit will prevail in the councils of the Celestial Empire, and when it will be possible to include China in the comity of civilised States. There is a remarkable point in one of these conventions, we allude to the sentence which provides "that the subjects of Great Britain and France shall and may freely trade at and with all forts and places wheresoever situate in the dominions of China." Our readers will observe that no reservation is made, but we presume it is intended to apply to the Consular ports only, but a subject trading to others would have strong grounds in his favour, and we expect to see some use it.

THE VOTE FOR THE THIRD CHINA WAR.

A Parliamentary paper informs us that the amount required at present is £3,356,104 for naval and military expenses, to which add a repayment of £443,896 to the Government of India for advances on account of former expeditions, making together £3,800,000, or, in round numbers, Four Millions. A few years ago this would have seemed a large sum. In 1845-1846 it would have been equal to one-fourth of our war expenditure. However, there it is; if it do but settle our relations with the Chinese for the next half century the money will not be badly spent, but this is the doubt. The treaty was extracted, as Lord Elgin wrote at the time, from their fears, "and involving the surrender of some of the most cherished principles of the traditional policy of the Chinese Empire," and, as we designated it at first, it was too good to be true. The result to the farce of the *ultimatum* lately despatched to Peking by Mr. Bruce must have been well known to the interpreters. Our precedents in our dealings with the Chinese have shown that our demands are never rightly interpreted or understood, and the consequences of an evasive reply are not sufficiently appreciated or dreaded. Had our ambassador—after the Peiho disaster had been reported, and replied to by our Government—applied to the Court of Peking to send a special high commissioner to Shanghai to receive our demands on the subject of the Peiho affair, and the intentions of the Imperial Court in reference to this treaty entered into with Lord Elgin, we should have been spared the further subversion of a Government already crumbling and unable to control its subjects to the manifest injury of our trade. How can we push the sale of our manufactures among the Chinese, while they are being squeezed to the utmost to pay for the expenses of a war waged by us, and their exports on the other hand black mailed by the rebels who are fast increasing all over the kingdom in consequence of the destruction into which the Government is driven by our acts?

The *Army and Navy Gazette* has the following comments:—

"We hope and pray that the omen of our peaceful occupation of Chusan may be auspicious, that we may not be called upon to renew the massacres of Chinghai and Ningpo, and that, even at this ninth hour, some loop-hole may

be found to escape from the toils of a mad and mischievous policy of our own warring. In folly it resembles the recent act of the mischievous fool who for a lark toppled over the rocking-stone in Cornwall. A very small impulse sufficed to send the tottering mass crashing and thundering down the cliff, but 'all the king's horses and all the king's men' might have vainly exerted every effort to replace and poise it on its base again. So with the present weak and unfortunate Government of China, which, though long, shaky, and tottering, ruled over half the world's population, after a fashion of its own, but pretty efficiently till we meddled with it. A very slight shock will now overthrow it, and no earthly power will be able to replace it, and we, the agents of the mischief, must repair as well as we can the evil work of our hands. Russia will look on with glee; for while we and China are doing ourselves mutual harm, she stands by and collects the spoil. While we were busy at mischief in Canton she acquired Saphaliere and part of Manchouria. Our presence at Peking will justify her annexing Corea and the remainder of Manchouria, whence she can exercise an overwhelming influence over Japan. We have already afforded a pretext for a further advance by our occupation of Chusan and Foofoo, and by the ominous pact we have made with the French for a division of the plunder which is to gild our unholy alliance."

INDIA MUTINY RELIEF FUND.—The committee entrusted with the management of the fund raised for the relief of sufferers in the late Indian mutiny, have issued their third annual report. In this document ample details are given respecting the administration of the large fund contributed in England by way of supplement to the Governmental provision for losses sustained during the mutiny, and for the benefit of sufferers whose misfortunes from particular circumstances conferred no claim for compensation either from the Company or the Imperial Government. The total amount raised for this purpose from the beginning to the 31st of December last was £453,737, including the sums received for interest or investments; and it tells well for the careful management of the committee that the deductions from this amount, on account of salaries, cost of collection, and other miscellaneous expenses, fall short of £8,000, being exactly £7,939 11s. 4d., or about 1½ per cent. of the whole fund. Of the amount contributed, £137,286 were remitted to India, and £71,450 appropriated in England for the relief of immediate distress, or as temporary loans. The residue, amounting to £239,145 has been invested as a provision for the more permanent claims upon the fund. These arise from the allowances granted to the widows and orphans of soldiers and sailors who have no pension from Government, and it appears that no less than 1,458 persons of these classes are now dependent on the fund who would otherwise be left destitute. The allowances to widows cease upon re-marriage, and are reduced if the recipient obtains remunerative employment; those to orphans last until the children attain the age, if boys, of thirteen; and, if girls, of fifteen. The committee had at one time resolved that all temporary relief should be discontinued at the end of 1859. They have, however, relaxed this rule so far as to continue allowances for a further period of two years, that is to say, to the end of 1861, to about 1,370 widows and orphans of soldiers, besides paying pensions to 362 disabled soldiers for another year, unless they find means of earning a livelihood meanwhile for themselves. For the claims of all sorts which the committee have undertaken, it is calculated, by the ordinary rates at which assurance companies compute similar risks, that the balance now in hand, and invested in Government or Indian securities, will prove amply sufficient. The committee have, of course, carefully confined their liberality within this safe and prudent limit. With larger funds they might have done more, as the distress which required relief was wide-spread and intense.

THE P. AND O. CO.'S STEAMER "ORISSA."—The screw steamer *Orissa*, which has undergone a complete overhaul and refit, went out for an official trial trip before leaving for the India station. The maximum speed attained was 13·235 knots, and the average of four runs 11·688; indicated horse power, maximum 11,000, average 950; weights on board, 670 tons; draught of water, 16ft. 7in. forward, 7ft. aft. The speed would have been greater under more favourable circumstances; a very strong tide, a high wind, and the large quantity of coal and stores on board combining to retard her.

EAST INDIA COMPANY.—A General Court of Directors of this Company was held at the East India House on the 29th of June to consider the provisions of a Bill for the future management of the affairs of the Company, proposed to be introduced into Parliament by the Secretary of State for India. Colonel Sykes, M.P., occupied the chair. The minutes of the last meeting having been read, he stated that the Bill in question was now before them; it was exceedingly long, and would occupy a considerable time to read in detail, but the marginal notes would give information as to the contents. No notice of motion for leave to introduce the Bill had yet been given to the House of Commons, and therefore they were not yet in a position to present any petition. The preparation having been left to the directors, they had put themselves in the hands of counsel, and a petition had been drawn by them, fully meeting all the points in the Bill it was necessary they should refer to.—Mr. Beddome addressed the court at length, condemning the proposition to give up the security fund to the Secretary of State for India, and suggesting some minor amendments in the petition. He concluded by moving that the petition be revised by three of the directors, and printed and circulated, together with the Bill, amongst the proprietors.—Mr. Arbuthnot concurred with the preceding speakers as to the advisability of printing and circulating the petition, but he did not entertain the same alarm that many gentlemen seemed to do as to the result of this Bill if it were passed.—Mr. John Jones contended that Sir C. Wood was attempting to break up the Company entirely. The effect of this Bill was such that the Secretary of State would have to treat with each member of the Company individually. They then lost their organisation, and with it their power. So long as they continued to be a corporate body, with all the prestige that its age gave it, they could make themselves heard effectually. It was impossible to say what the Government would do; they might put on an income-tax of 10 per cent. on their shares, or an absentee tax, and if they did so, individually the proprietors could not protest effectually against it; but if they retained their corporate character they could remonstrate and protest against such impositions, and by some of their number who were in Parliament have their views properly represented there. He also suggested that the various proprietors should call the attention of the members representing the districts in which they resided to this matter.

SIR JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHoy.—The will of this renowned merchant prince of India, who died on the 14th of April, 1859, at his residence at Bonbay, at the age of 77, was proved in London on the 21st of June, 1860, by his eldest son, Sir Cursetjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., one of the executors—the deceased having property in this country which has been estimated for probate duty at £18,000. The will was first proved in the Supreme Court at Bombay on the 4th of August last, by his three sons, as executors. The deceased's relict, Dowager Lady Jejeebhoy, is executrix, but is not acting. The will, bearing date 9th of April, 1853, is in English. He bequeaths to his wife, Dame Awaboye Jejeebhoy, a furnished residence and all her acquired property, and requests that she will dispose of her "joys and jewels" to her children, one half to her daughter, and the other half equally among her three sons; and he also leaves her a sum of 200,000 rupees. To his only daughter (besides his former bestowals upon her) he leaves a sum of 100,000 rupees, and to his eldest son (the baronet) he leaves 300,000 rupees, and an equal share with his two brothers in the entire residue. There is a legacy of 50,000 rupees to his sister, and legacies to his friends and others connected with him in his public pursuits. The decorations presented to him by her Majesty Queen Victoria, and all other presents and tokens from public bodies he leaves to his eldest son, to be kept as heirlooms.

THE MUSEUM OF THE LATE ALBERT SMITH.—The Chinese curiosities, forming the museum collected by the late Mr. Albert Smith, together with the large series of dioramic views of China, France, Italy, Holland, Germany, the Rhine, and Switzerland, have been sold under the hammer of Messrs. Oxenham, in the Chinese room of the Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly. Among the lots disposed of were a pair of the finest painted old Mandarin enamelled vases, 36 inches high, 14 guineas; a rare and curious ancient Nankin blue bottle-shaped vase and stand, painted with dragons, 30 inches high; and a Nankin blue vase, carved wood cover and stand, with elephant's head handle, of fine and brilliant colour, same size, £14 7s. 6d.; two very curious Chinese pictures, formed of numerous groups of figures, elaborately worked and raised in silk, representing Chinese theatricals, 8 guineas; the coat in which Yeh was taken fetched £28s., and several other dresses found in his house, £4 4s. The rolling panorama of the Canton river, painted by Mr. Beverley, the views from sketches by Mr. Baptista, of Hong Kong, and Yowqua, a native artist, and the figures from sketches by Mr. Chinnery, realised only £7 17s. 6d. A carved ivory junk, large size, in glass case, £8 5s. The well-known rolling panorama of the Rhine fetched twenty-five guineas. The two days' sale was well attended.

WRECK OF THE "FIERY CROSS."—A correspondent, signing himself "A Voice from Labuan," calls attention to the loss of this vessel on a coral reef in the Choa Sea. He observes that it is a wonder more vessels are not lost during the prevalence of the N.E. monsoon, as instead of going the Palawan passage they beat up amongst the coral reef, where the *Fiery Cross* was wrecked. Our correspondent adds, that every rock and reef in the Palawan passage is laid down in the charts, and he insists, with considerable force, on its advantages. We are also reminded of the facilities which the position of Labuan gives as a harbour of refuge. Our correspondent observes, that neither the captain, officers, nor passengers on board the *Fiery Cross* were certain Labuan was still in the possession of the British; in fact, they appear to have been in complete ignorance of its existence as a British colony. They found in "The China Pilot" that Labuan was a coal station, but was soon to be abandoned, and landing as they did, first at the coal mines at the north end of the island, and finding the coal works abandoned, they mournfully made up their minds to go to Sarawak, 400 miles distant, when a policeman, who fortunately spoke English, came to their rescue, and piloted them to Victoria Harbour, where they joyfully found a flourishing settlement, and such hospitality as the island could afford.

THE P. AND O. STEAMER "MALABAR."—In the letter of *The Times* correspondent from Galle, on the wreck of this vessel, it is narrated that "some time ago a plan was submitted to the Imperial Government which would give Galle a secure harbour of 210 acres, with 7½ fathoms' water, at a cost of £300,000, instead of the present limited and frightfully insecure anchorage. It was proposed to make a breakwater from Watering Point to Duemba-Deva Rock, behind which ships would ride securely in any weather. The dues from steamers alone would pay a large interest on the outlay, there being an average of twelve a month in Galle harbour. The work would present few difficulties, as the granite rock forming Watering Point could be easily blasted and tumbled into the sea. Sir Henry Ward strongly supported the scheme, and undertook that if the money were raised by loan one-third should be taken in the island. The home Government, however, did not consider itself justified in such an outlay on a colony, and the colony declares itself too poor for such an undertaking. Colombo is the shipping place for all the island produce, and Galle is a rendezvous for the China, Calcutta, Madras, and Australian steamers. The work is Imperial and not local; Galle is the key of our present communication with the East, and nothing whatever has been done to improve its port. The coaling and loading are performed by coolies who go above their waists in water to the barges which cannot approach the beach on account of the surf. Little more than half the value of the *Malabar* and her cargo would complete this harbour; and last year the Peninsular and Oriental steamer *Benjal* nearly experienced a similar fate to the *Malabar*, and only escaped with considerable damage. In the new harbour steamers would lie alongside the wharf to receive their coal and cargoes, saving the expense, inconvenience, and danger incurred at present. Will it be done now, or shall we wait for another steamer, mails, and specie to be lost?

LOSS OF THE "MALABAR."—A second letter, dated from Galle, June 5, has been published by *The Times* from its own correspondent, condemning the laxity of the P. and O. Company, and the repudiation of the expenses of the passengers while detained in Galle.

MESSRS. DENT AND CO.'S STEAMER *Ly-ee-moon* made the passage from Greenhithe to Southampton in sixteen hours, and sailed from that port for Hong Kong on the 4th inst. She is to call at St. Vincent, Cape of Good Hope, and Singapore, en route.

DR. MACGOWAN delivered his lecture on Japan on the 3rd inst. in St. James's School Room, Clapham.

Sir Charles McCarthy has been appointed Governor of Ceylon, and proceeds by the September mail.

MR. JAMES WHITE, late M.P. for Plymouth, has presented himself as a candidate for Brighton, rendered vacant by the death of Sir G. Pechell.

Monetary and Commercial.

According to the last accounts from the Far East the "Labuan Coal Company" have established at a happy moment. Coals at Manila were fetching \$30 per ton; at Singapore the Government supplies were entirely exhausted, and rates were at \$16 to \$17; at Hong Kong, \$18; at Shanghai, 12 taels.

It is reported that news has arrived *via* Panama and the United States to the effect that the colony of New South Wales has granted £75,000 as a subsidy to an English line of steamers to run from Australia to Panama; also that the British Government have agreed to take possession of the Feejee Islands.

There are scarcely any transactions in the Russian Loan. A quotation is made of par to $\frac{1}{2}$ premium, but it is merely nominal. The Committee of the Stock Exchange are engaged in seeking an explanation of the fact of the last loan of £12,000,000 having been stated by Messrs. Thomson, Bonar, and Co. to be fully subscribed, while an announcement is now put forth by the Russian Government that only £7,000,000 was actually placed.

It is said that there are now 1,300,000 bales of cotton stored in and about Liverpool, and in order to watch the warehouses efficiently, and prevent any fires which might break out gaining head, twenty additional police officers have been taken from their ordinary duties, and added to the fire brigade, while 1,200 yards of spare hose had been placed in stock at the various stations.

The bankruptcy case of Bishop and Farbridge, East India merchants, in which the Mercantile Bank of India are interested, is not yet decided.

The quarterly returns of the revenue ending June 30, show an increase on all inland items of £702,559, and a decrease of £326,918 on the Customs, which is mainly attributable to the French Treaty.

The estate of Messrs. Reid, Irving, and Co., paid a further 1s. in the pound, making the seventh, and another one may be expected.

A new journal has been established called the *Money Market Review*, which in some measure is a rival to the *Economist*, and from the great care and ability displayed in its production it will be no mean one.

Since the issue of the notice, stating that the Australian mail packets from Point de Galle would thenceforth proceed no further than Melbourne, and would land at that port the mails for New South Wales and New Zealand, arrangements have been made with the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company for those packets to continue their voyage to Sydney, to which point, therefore, the mails for New South Wales and New Zealand will continue to be carried.

The amount of bullion by the last mail is £283,338 as follows:—For Hong Kong, in silver £147,414, of which £93,894 is on account of Government; for Singapore, £45,050 and £80 in gold; for Foo-Chow, £2,777; for Shanghai, £55,577; for Calcutta, £31,955; and £485 in gold for Madras.

The East India and China Association have just published their comparative statement of the number and tonnage of ships, both British and foreign, entered inwards and cleared outwards with cargo from and to places within the limits of the East India Company's charter, from the 1st of January to 30th of June, 1859 and 1860. According to the statistics of vessels entered inwards, the Port of London shows an increase of 93 vessels, with a capacity of 46,814 tons; the difference between 421 vessels and 285,084 tons in 1859, and 514 vessels and 331,898 tons in 1860. The Port of Liverpool also exhibits an increase of 28 vessels, with a capacity of 13,428 tons, the arrivals in 1859 having been 123 vessels and 113,688 tons, and, in 1860, 151 vessels and 127,116 tons. The port of Bristol exhibits a decrease of seven vessels, with a capacity of 3,554 tons, the difference between 20 vessels and 9,660 tons in 1859, and 13 vessels and 6,106 tons in 1860. In the case of the Clyde, also, a decrease is presented of 9 vessels, with a capacity of 2,700 tons, the arrivals in 1859 having been 14 vessels with a capacity of 5,977 tons, and in 1860 only 5 vessels and 3,277 tons. The net increase has been 105 vessels with a capacity of 53,988 tons, the difference between 578 vessels and 414,409 tons in 1859, and 683 vessels and 468,397 tons in 1860. The principal increase has been in the arrivals of vessels from Calcutta, China, Ceylon, Singapore, and the Cape of Good Hope.

BANK AND MISCELLANEOUS SHARES.

Shares.	Joint Stock Banks.	Paid.	Closing Prices.	Business done.
100	Agra and United Service	50	...	...
20	Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China	All	19½ to 20½	...
25	Chartered Merc. of India and China	All	30 to 32	...
50	London Joint Stock	10	...	31½
100	London and Westminster	20	...	60
25	Oriental Bank Corporation	All	...	43½
50	Union of London	12	...	27½ to 28½
MISCELLANEOUS				
1,000	Atlantic Telegraph Company	All	...	...
1	Great Ship Company	All	½ to 2	...
10	Mediterranean Extension Telegraph	All	3 to 4	...
50	P. and O. Steam Company	All	73 to 74	71½ to 72½
50	Do. new	25	11½ to 12½ p.m.	86½ to 87½
20	Red Sea and India Telegraph	All	½ par	...

ARTICLES OF IMPORT.

TEA.—There have been a few sales of good common Congou at 1s. 5d. per lb. The broken leaf and low descriptions have sold at a decline of about ½d. per lb. Fair to good flavory kinds have been difficult of sale at a decline of 1d. per lb. The advance quoted in our last for fair to good Ha-Hows and Ning-Chows has been lost, fair quality having been sold at 1s. 7d. per lb. Second-class Monings and Wopaks show a reduction of fully 1d. per lb. Good and fine Kaisows have participated in the general flatness. Tayshans have been less in demand, and low descriptions have sold 1d. per lb. below last month's prices. In Oolongs there has been but little alteration, the demand being 1 mit-d. In Souchongs and Flowery Pekoes transactions have been very small, and we have no material alteration to quote. Scented Capers of common to fair descriptions are still in over supply, and remain difficult of sale; good and fine have realised about former prices. In Scented Orange Pekoes there is scarcely any change to notice. Business in Green teas has been to a fair extent out of recent arrivals, which have brought a larger proportion than usual of Young Hysons, and these have commanded a ready sale at very full prices. Hysons up to 2s. per lb. are in demand at the full advance last quoted, but the finer descriptions are of very uncertain value. Gunpowders under 2s. per lb. have realised fully former rates, but good and fine are but little inquired for, and are difficult of sale at former prices. Canton Young Hysons have commanded a ready sale at former rates; but common Gunpowders were sold at a decline of 1d. to 2d. per lb. at the auctions of the 27th ultimo. At the public sales of the 27th ultimo, 41,830 packages were brought forward, of which 1,741 packages were Assam teas, and 10,325 packages for sale without reserve. Of these the whole of the Assams, and 15,000 packages China teas, found buyers. The Assams sold with spirit at an advance of 1d. to 2d. per lb.

RAW SILK.—The improved demand has resulted in a large business at advanced prices. During the last week there has been rather less doing, the accounts from the Continent inducing the idea that the European crop may be more favourable than was at first anticipated. The deliveries of the month were very large in all classes—in Chinese Thrown Silk especially, and this the first time for many months the market had approached a paying figure. The sold stock on the 1st instant amounted to 8,098 bales, and of un-sold 6,114. Of Japan 543 and 602 respectively. Thrown Silk 1,253 and 3,385. Total deliveries from 1st January to the 7th inst. have been 32,836, and 2,183 Japan.

	s. d.	s. d.	superior.	s. d.	s. d.
Tsatlee, No. 1 and 2	24	0 to 25	0		
" No. 3 and 4	22	0 to 23	6		
" No. 5	21	0 to 21	6		
Tayssam	17	6 to 19	6	20	6 to 22
Buto, long reel	17	6 to 18	0	18	0 to 19
Canton	9	0 to 15	0	17	0 to 19
Chinese thrown	17	6 to 21	0	22	0 to 23
Japan	18	0 to 20	0	22	0 to 29
Yuenfa	14	0 to 24	6		

SUGAR.—Sales of 60,000 bags Claved Manilla at 36 to 37s. 3d., and a floating cargo of 9,300 bags, for an out-port, at 24s. 3d.; 200 bags low greyish white Sagu at 42s. to 42s. 6d.; 1700 baskets Java, good brown 39s., middling and good yellow 42s. 6d. to 43s. 6d., fine yellow to superior strong grey 45s. to 47.

COFFEE.—The improving tendency of the Colonial market previously noticed, has been maintained. The total sales since the 8th ultimo, comprise:—2,600 casks, 1,100 bar c's and bags plantation Ceylon, fine ord. and low mid. 66s. to 72s., mid. to good mid. 73s. to 77s., fine mid. 81s. 6d. to 83s.; 300 casks 5,000 bags native, good and fine ord. 60s. 6d. to 63s., ord. 59s. 6d., with par-lungs from 41s. to 55s.

Rice has not maintained the extraordinary activity reported in our last: prices have gone back 3d. to 6d. per cwt., and only a moderate stroke of business has been done. Sales of middling at 9s. 3d. to 10s.; Rangoon, 9s. to 10s.; common old Moulinein, 9s. 3d. to 9s. 6d.; Madras, 10s. to 11s.; Bengal, fine white, at first, 14s. 6d. to 15s.; recently, 14s. to 14s. 9d.; low to good old white, 10s. 3d. to 12s. 6d.; Moonghy, 10s. 3d. to 10s. 6d. Cochin China, 10s. cash, and a few Java, low middling white, 11s. 6d.; good middling, 13s. 6d.

PEPPER.—The demand has continued very steady, more particularly for the shipping qualities. The total deliveries of Black have reached 340 tons (fully two-thirds being for export), so that the large supplies by auction have been cleared off with freedom at fully our former quotations, comprising 7,500 bags Singapore, grey to fair Black, 4d. to 4½d., and 3,000 bags common to fair dusty Penang, at 3½d. to 3½d.: in home-trade sorts, however, little of importance has taken place; a trifling parcel of heavy Malabar sold at 5½d. White descriptions have been more easily disposed of, 600 bags having been sold at full prices, mostly common and middling Penang, at 6d. to 6½d.; middling to good Singapore, 6d. to 6½d.

SAGO has been difficult to sell, and excepting superior small Peal has been disposed of at rather easier rates, only about 2,500 boxes being sold; mid

dling to good small, 16s. 6d. to 18s.; ordinary large and medium, 16s.; good large, 17s. 6d., and fine small, which brought 22s. has been neglected.

SPICES.—Cinnamon: The business in this article has been of partial character, as usual, in the period intervening the quar- Cassia L'gnea: There has been an absence of inquiry during the month, and as holders have refused to accept the very reduced offers, no lots have been purchased. Cloves are still neglected, and the quantity forward being small business in Zanzibar is again inconsiderable. parcels Penang of recent import also have found buyers only on terms, viz., 22 cases middling to fair, 1s. 1½d. to 1s. 2½d.; good 1s. 3½d. to 1s. 4d. Mace: The limited business done has been of various value, viz., 40 cases ordinary to bright red, 10d. to 1s. 4d. continue in fair request, chiefly by the home trade, and 150 cases brought steady prices: small and middling, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 4d.; middling to good, 1s. 10d. to 2s. 6d.

HEMP steady, and 859 bales Manila at auction mostly sold at £23 7s. 6d. per ton for fair roping.

COTTON.—Uninterrupted dullness has existed in this market the month, and only about 4,000 bales have been sold at prices the common kinds of Surat, are ½d. to ¾d. per lb. lower, ord. to 2½d. to 4½d., good fair Tinnivelli Madras 5½d.

JAPAN WAX.—No sales since the last report.

TIN.—This market has become both more firm and more limited trade in Banca upon fully former terms, but large business at a further slight advance, chiefly at £132 per ton. Regular money £52.

TOBACCO.—Java: in good demand for all the better sorts; Manila: a few bales of damaged and repacked sold privately beyond all expectation.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Rum, East India, dear and very slack 1s. 5d. to 1s. 6d. India Rubber as last quoted but firm. Camp sales at 150s. to 155s. Batans, no sales. Sapanwood, 36 tons sold at auction at £6 per ton. Small sales of Siam effected private former terms. Soy, sales at 4s. and 4s. 1d.

RHUBARB.—Small sales, at 2s. 7d. for good flat. Mother o' Pe no change. Tortoise Shell, no sales. Cocoa Nut Oil market at £43 to £46 10s. for Ceylon. Elephants' Teeth: for Siam, 70 lbs. wards £42 to £44. Stic-lac, sales of 100 packages at 47s. 6d. for good Siam in block.

GOLD AND SILVER.

Bar Gold in Coin (per ounce)		£2 17 9
Spanish Doubloons		3 16 6
United States Gold Coin		3 16 2½
Silver in Bars		0 5 1½
Mexican Dollars		0 5 2½
Carolin Dollars		0 6 2

EXPORTS OF BULLION TO CHINA, &c.

The following return shows the shipments of bullion from England the present year by the P. and O. Company's mail steamers:—

	Gold.	Silver.
Shanghai	—	£235,035
Foo-Chow-Foo	—	21,771
Hong Kong	£20,066	1,118,192
Manila	—	—
Singapore	—	174,330
Penang	—	14,940

EXCHANGES.

	Bank Bills.	House R.
	60 days' sight.	60 days' s.
On Singapore (dols.) Bank Bills	4s. 9d.	Buy at 4s. 3d.
On Hong Kong, ditto	4s. 9d.	Do. 4s. 3d.

ARTICLES OF EXPORT.

IRON AND STEEL.—The quotations for the various descriptions same as those last given.

TIN AND LEAD.—No change has taken place in these markets.

EXPORT OF METALS TO CHINA.—The exports for June have been tons of bars and nail rod, 12 tons of hoop, 5 tons of steel, 2 tons of sheathing, and 50 of yellow metal, 356 pig head, 150 boxes of tin and 150 bottles of quicksilver.

MANCHESTER MARKETS.—With the exceedingly large production, and with the India and China trade very much crippled, the somewhat greater than the demand, and prices have a constant tendency to decline. The depression, as shown in previous trade reports, has been very great, and is still progressing. Still, there are many circumstances interfering with this rule, which cause much irregularity in prices. The weather, giving hopes of an improvement in the home demand, has many spinners and manufacturers to refuse sales at the lowest rates proposed, and this is more particularly the case in the finer yarns, from 80's, and in printers, good T-cloths, and the better class of 40-ings. The general tone of the market, however, is one of dullness; the great majority of cloths and yarns the inclination of prices is in buyers.

	s.	d.	s.	d.		s.	d.
Cotton Yarn, No. 16-24,					Spanish Stripes, Scarlet.		
per lb.	0	10..	0	10½	per yard	3	6
Ditto, 26-32	0	11..	0	12½	Ditto, assorted, per ditto	3	0
Shirtings, grey, 7 lb. to					Velvets, 22 in. per yard	0	8
7 lb. 2 oz. per piece	7	3..	7	9	Velveteens 18 to 26 in.	0	6
Ditto, 8 to 9 lb. per piece	8	9..	10	3	Damasks (cotton), per pce.	18	0
Ditto White, 54 to 64 reed,					Chintzes, per piece	7	0
per piece	8	0..	10	0	Handkerchiefs 32 by 32	2	3
Ditto, figured, ditto	10	3..	15	0	Grey Twills, 40 yards p.yd	0	5½
T Cloths, 32 in. by 24 yds.,					Jaconet White, 43 in. per		
ditto	5	0..	7	9	piece	8	9
Ditto 36 in. by 24 yds., do.	8	3..	9	0	Cambrics, 42 in. 19 yard	7	6
Medium Cloths, per yard	7	6..	9	0	Turkey Red Cloths, 33 in.		
Camlets, per piece	30	0..	96	0	by 24 yards	12	0
Long Ellis, Scarlet, per pce	33	0..	38	0	Maddapollams, white, 32		
Ditto, assorted kinds, do.	29	0..	36	0	in 24 yards	4	0
Lastings, per piece	30	0..	60	0	Domestics, 35 in. per yard	0	2½

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

(The Reports for America will be found in our Correspondent's Letter.)

Date.	At	From	Ship.	Captain.
Jne 23	Bremen	Akyab	Flying Eagle	
— 26	Falmouth	Akyab	Wm. Kidston	
— 22	Texel	Batavia	Pieter	
— 22	Texel	Banjoewanjie	Nederland en Oranje	
— 22	Brouwershaven	Banjoewanjie	Johannes Lodewyk	Waal.
— 26	Queenstown	Maulmain	Jane	Scotland.
— 26	Deal	China	Vanguard	Scott.
— 27	London	Shanghai	Westburn	Bruce.
May 23	Demerara	Hong Kong	Minerva	
June 8	Havana	Macao	Messenger	Marston.
— 12	New York	Manila	Sweepstakes	McGill.
— 12	New York	Shanghai	Edwin Forrest	Crocker.
— 27	Falmouth	Sourabaya	Augusta	Babot.
— 28	Gravesend	Foo-Chow-Foo	Yaratilda	Brownness.
— 27	Deal	Hong Kong	Banian	Graham.
— 27	Deal	Singapore	Timandra	Sargent.
— 27	Queenstown	Maulmain	Enchantress	Pittendrick.
— 29	London	Shanghai	Cornubia	Ellison.
— 29	London	Shanghai	John Robinson	Gender.
— 28	Deal	Batavia	Diligentia	Bentveld.
— 26	Off the Start	Batavia	Agatha and Maria	Van Gyp.
— 27	Havre Roads	Singapore	Canrobert	Diagre.
— 26	Off Plymouth	Bali Straits	Twice Anthonys	Valkemede.
— 29	Falmouth	Akyab	Bostonian	Burnham.
— 23	Stockholm	Sourabaya	Stad Assen	Haverbult.
— 28	Texel	Batavia	Willemina and Clara	Abrahams.
— 28	Texel	Batavia	Dictator	Zerega.
— 28	Brouwershaven	Banjoewanjie	Albrecht Beyling	Mulla.
— 28	Brouwershaven	Banjoewanjie	Copernicus	Visier.
— 28	Brouwershaven	Banjoewanjie	Alcor	v. Oppen.
— 28	Brouwershaven	Banjoewanjie	Hendrik Jan	vd. Meyden.
— 29	Brouwershaven	Banjoewanjie	Jande Witt	Guyt.
— 29	Texel	Batavia	Nieun Holland	Tuk.
— 28	Helvoet	Pasaroeng	Amazone	Fock.
— 28	Off Plymouth	Batavia	Gf. vn. Hdn. Keimennstn.	Wamstek.
— 23	Norkoping	Sourabaya	Antelope	Hallberg.
July 1	Helvoet	Banjoewanjie	Boratheia Henriette	Smit.
Jne 16	New York	Manila	Superior	Soule.
— 19	New York	Foo-Chow-Foo	S. H. Snow	Higgins.
May 9	Buenos Ayres	Hong Kong	Havelock	Striley.
June 1	Rio Janeiro	Batavia	Rebecca	Mitchener.
July 6	Liverpool	Akyab	Forest Queen	Coote.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	From	For	Ship.	Captain.
Jne 23	Southampton	Hong Kong	Neckar	
— 24	Liverpool	Hong Kong	Catharine	
— 24	Clyde	Singapore	Elizabeth	
— 26	London	Cardiff and Manila	Elveria	
— 26	London	Hong Kong	Lyee Moon (s)	
— 22	Off St. Cath. s Pnt.	Batavia	Maria	
— 20	Off Dungeness	Penang	An. Maria Wilhelmina	
— 23	Sunderland	Singapore	Jan Van Schaeffler	
— 26	Falmouth	Macassar	Mary Goddard	Haring.
— 26	Cardiff	Singapore	Gil Blas	Mo en.
— 16	Liverpool	Manila	Hero	Young.
— 20	Liverpool	Singapore	Isabella	Moller.
— 28	Shields	Singapore	Reyerwaard	
— 19	Gibraltar	Hong Kong	Argo	Norberg.
— 28	Off Portsmouth	Batavia	Eva Johanna	De Boer.
July 2	London	Singapore	Deilhi	Thwaites.
Jne 29	Cardiff	Singapore	Brouwershaven	Jansee.
— 30	Liverpool	Hong Kong	Lady Holart	Haws.
July 1	Liverpool	Batavia	Joachim Christina	Holan.
Jne 19	Gibraltar	Singapore	Maria	
July 2	Liverpool	Batavia	California	De Wyn.
Jne 30	Aldborough Bay	China	Zenobia	Morton.
July 3	Liverpool	Shanghai	America	Laughlan.
— 5	London	H. Kong and Canton	Spartan	Storie.
— 5	London	H. Kong and Canton	Red Riding Hood	Nicolson.
— 5	London	Hong Kong	White Star	Kerr.
— 3	Cardiff	Hong Hong	Neptune	Hartmann.
— 3	Cardiff	Singapore	St. Vincent	Lilley.
— 4	Off Dover	Batavia	Johanna en Gertuida	Flens.
— 4	Off Dover	Batavia	Doelwyk	Van Putte.
— 4	Cardiff	Hong Kong	Nicoline	Vallesen.
— 4	Cardiff	Hong Kong	Bahia	Le Faune.
— 4	Cardiff	Singapore	Minister Thorbeeke	Vau Duyn.
— 5	Liverpool	Shanghai	Spray of the Ocean	Slaughter.
— 5	Liverpool	Singapore	Richard Cobden	Randall.
— 7	London	Hong Kong, &c.	Seawell	Thomson.
— 4	Off Dungeness	Batavia	Aldebaran	Meyboom.
— 4	Off Dungeness	Batavia	Anna Lena	Zaal.

EXPORTS FROM CUSTOM-HOUSE RETURNS.

Ship.	For.	Cleared.	Calicoes Plain.	Printed & Dyed.	Hosiery &c.	Twist and Yarn.	Beer.	Bottled Beer.	Wine.	Sundries.
Delhi	Singapore	July 2	41000	58800	24	11200	70	1910	gals.	1
Alice	do. & Penang	Jne 18	12000	...	...	6400	...	...	2839	...
Amalia Maria	Batavia	— 16	...	...	...	...	...	...	1978	...
Juanpore	Shanghai	— 19	...	...	...	...	...	...	2435	...
Patna & Bride of the Seas	Hong Kong	— 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	230	...
Spartan & Red Riding Hood	do.	July 5	312480	1860	213	1721	2616	4597	...	...

5s. 9d. to Sago flour
of the same terly sales. the month, nly trifling ity brought ; the small uther easier and fine, at the pre- Nutmegs s at public 9d.; good
£22 10s. to
throughout which, for fully fair
animated : in Straits as of Anti-
rices firm. at prices
quotations, chor, small as Manila ately upon
earl Shells ctive sales and up- to 57s. 6d.
nd during
ills, ight. l. l.
s are the
en 1,164 of copper ne plates,
on going supply is idency to s already stances The fine is caused reviously rom 60's ch shirt- s, and in favour of
s. d
... 4 9
... 4 6
... 0 10
... 1 0
... 25 0
... 8 6
... 4 6
... 0 4
... 17 6
... 13 0
... 15 0
... 9 6
... 0 5

Paper, 230 lbs.; Maccaroni, 1 cwt.; cigars, 32 lbs.; glass, 13 cwt.; perf. spirits, 5 gals.; cor- dage, 4720; salicidias, 4950; gunpowder, 430; silks, 480.

EXPORTS FROM CUSTOM-HOUSE RETURNS—(Continued)

Ship.	For	Cleared.	Spirits.	Lozons (Foreign).	Steel.	Spelter.	Woolens.	Sardines.	Quicksilver.	Sulphate Quinac.	B. Linen.	Long and Short-cloths.	Sun-lries.
Delhi	Singapore	July 2	gals.	£	tn tn.	£	c.	lbs.	oz.				
Alice	do. & Penang	June 18	1353	275	25								
Amalia Maria	Batavia	— 16		83	25								
Juanpore	Shanghai	— 19	2479				110	80					
Patna & Bride of the Seas	Hong Kong	— 14	462				400		12220	500			
Spartan & Red Riding Hood	do.	July 5					219			70	351		

1 Paper 250 lbs.; Macaroni, 13 cwt.; cigars, 94 lbs.; glass, 13 cwt.; perfumery, 5 gals.; corals, 4730; sailcloth, 4950; gunpowder, 230; silks, 90.

LOADING.

At LONDON.—For Hong Kong and Canton, &c.: Vanguard, Mystery, Whirlwind and Yaratilda, Western Australia: For Hong Kong: Marion, Duke of Wellington, Pioneer. For Shanghai: Kent, Japan: For Bankok: Siam, City of Nantes: For Singapore: Alliance, Hamilla, Mitchell. For Singapore and Penang: Irene. For Penang: Sea Belle: For Batavia: West.

At LIVERPOOL.—For Manila: Sales, Teide. For Shanghai: Ashtotar, Victor Emmanuel. For Woorung: Greyhound. For Hong Kong and Whampoa: Mencius, Humphrey, Nelson. For Batavia and Sourabaya: T. D. Marshall, Ottobina. For Batavia and Singapore: Frederick VII. For Singapore: Mary Spencer, Procymatia, Harvest Home. For Singapore and Penang: Isabella Harnett.

At GLASGOW: For Batavia and Singapore: Ralston.

EXPECTED.

From NAGASAKI.—At London: Kate Kleather.

From CHINA.—At London: Ardville, Sophie, Lawrence Brown, Dominion, Norman Morrison, Maori, Saxonsville, Osprey, Serampore, Antagonist, Kamehama IV., Sir F. Williams, Intrepid, Anna, Countess of Seafeld, Marchioness of Londonderry, Alchymist, Constantia, Sir G. Pollock, Benvoir-fich, Carioa, Sir R. Abercromby. At Liverpool: Corea. At East Cowes and other ports: Cid, Gem of the Nith.

From SINGAPORE.—At London: Guyon, Caroline Agnes, Wildflower, Hiawatha. At Liverpool: Glengarriff, Endymion, Calder, Athelstan, Oceanica, Caledonia, Crisis. At Falmouth: Potosi.

From MANILA.—At London: Joquina, Julia, Prince Charlie, Britannia. At Liverpool: City of Boston, Elias, Oshawa. At Falmouth: Torre del Oro, Carmen.

From PENANG.—At London: Agnes, Mayola.

From BATAVIA.—At England: Equator. At Cork: Edouard and Julie, At Bremen: Oldenburg.

SPOKEN.

QUEEN MAB, Liverpool to Singapore, May 10, 8 N., 21 W.
EARL OF WINDSOR, Shields to Hong Kong, 76 days out, 38 S., 56 E.
CORNELIS WERNARD EDWARD, Cardiff to Hong Kong, June 18, 49 N., 8 W.
ARGUS, for Singapore, May 20, 6 S., 25 W.
EQUATEUR, Singapore to Havre, June 20, 44 N., 23 W.
GOVERNOR VAN SWIETEN, Newcastle to Batavia, March 28, 26 S., 29 W.
WILHELM JOGGERT for Sombaya, March 29, 28 S., 29 W.
CERVANTES, Cadiz to Manila, March 24, off the North Watcher.
PHANTOM, New York to Shanghai, May 17, 8 N., 31 W.
CORTGNE, Batavia to Rotterdam, May 6, 33 S., 29 E.
EDWARD AND JULIE, Batavia to Queenstown, May 15, 35 S., 18 E.
CESAR, Samarang to Nantes, June 14, 32 N., 37 W.
NABOB, New York to Shanghai, June 15, 35 N., 36 W.
EVA M'CARNEY for Shanghai, May 22, 17 S., 32 W.
W. H. HAYES from Batavia, April 25, 14 S., 7 W.
ULIDIA, London to Singapore, May 7, 1 N., 21 W.
AMSTERDAM, Amsterdam to Batavia, June 24, 50 N., 6 W.
BELLATRIX, Amsterdam to Sourabaya, June 20, 49 N., 10 W.
ASSYRIAN, bound to Shanghai, May 11, 20 S., 36 W.
MORAYSHIRE, London to Shanghai, April 9, 39 S., 37 E.
WAGOOIA, London to Shanghai, May 15, 4 N., 25 W.
ROTTERDAM, Batavia to Rotterdam, March 28, 10 S., 102 E.
TJELINGSIE, Amsterdam to Batavia, May 16, 3 N., 21 W.
HELENA AND ANNA, Newport to Singapore, June 25, 48 N., 10 W.
DILIGENCE, Banjoewangie to Amsterdam, May 18, 38 S., 22 E.
HESTER ADRIANNA, Cardiff to Singapore, May 25, 5 N., 21 W.
SIR ROBERT PEEL, Tjilatjah to Amsterdam, May 28, 4 N., 22 W.
QUEEN OF MAY, Liverpool to Shanghai, May 1, 21 N., 24 W.
HAZE, New York to Hong Kong, April 30, 22 N., 30 W.
EDITH ROSE, New York to Hong Kong, May 11, 18 S., 31 W.

CASUALTIES.

The Dora, from Liverpool for Shanghai, put into Queenstown, June 27, with mizen mast sprung.

The Ulysses, Mullinger, from Grimsby for Macassar, arrived at Simon Bay, May 13, with rudder damaged, loss of sails, spars, &c., having encountered heavy weather from N.W., in lat. 39 S., long. 20 E.

The Augusta, Barbot, arrived at Falmouth from Sourabaya, reports as follows:—Passed, June 16, part of a lower mast, with iron cap on, supposed to

belong to a ship of about 600 tons, also a quantity of bulwarks, part of a deckhouse and a deckhatch; same evening wind light from the E.N.E., passed two broken spars and a studding sail boom; wind light from the northward during the night, and at daylight picked up a case containing 24 boxes of cigars, lashed with bamboo, case marked 'B F & Co. 82,' boxes marked 'Fabri de Tabacco, Manila, Dec. 26, 1859,' by the appearance of the case it had been in the water about a week.

The Alma, Peltien, from Samarang for Nantes, put into Cayenne, May 17, in distress; she was leaky, and would have to land her cargo.

The Alblaserward, Newcastle to Macassar, was spoken March 19, 37 S., 20 W. She had lost foretop-mast, maintop-gallant-mast and jib-boom.

At ST. HELENA, May 10.—From Batavia, Nieun, Holland; 24, from Macao, Sophie, Martin, and sailed for London; 28, from Shanghai, Maori, Petherbridge, and sailed for London; 31, from Singapore, Calder, Griffiths.

At ST. VINCENT, CAPE DE VERDES, May 31.—H.I.M.'s str. Imperatrice, Eugenie, from Toulon, and left June 2, for China; Hebe, Kiehl, sailed May 23, for Batavia, having repaired.

At TABLE BAY, May 1, from Canton.—Thomas Mitchell, Paul, and sailed 4, for Demerara; 4; H.I.M.S. Weser, from Toulon, and sailed 9, for China; Kitty, Simp on, Caulfield, from Macao, and sailed 10, for Havana; sailed, May 2, for Manila, Kate Howe.

At SIMON'S BAY, May 13, from Grimsby for Macassar.—Ulysses, Mullinger (see Casualties); 15, from Batavia, H.D.M.'s steamer, Prinz Mauritz; sailed May 1, for Singapore, Little Eastern, Bruce; 10, H.I.R.M.'s steamer, Razibonick, for China.

The Banian, Capt. Graham, got aground on the Toolong bank, on the East coast of Sumatra, on her passage from Hong Kong to London. The vessel was on the shoal for three days, and but for the great perseverance of the captain, officers, and crew, she would have remained there. Her run from the Cape was only forty-two days.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

Several vessels have been taken up by the Government for troops to India, and emigrants to Australia, at even lower rates than those accepted in the previous week. For troops to Kurrachee, the Cospatrick was taken at £10. 5s. 6d. for 380 men, and the Peeress at £10. 18s. for 230 men; and for Calcutta the following vessels were accepted for 2,265 men, at rates ranging from a trifle over £9 to £10—say the Conflict, Tyburnia, Canning, Newcastle, Kate, and Surry.

Tonnage for rice from Arracan and Burmah has been in better demand, and engagements have been made this week at 62s. 6d., United Kingdom. 65s. Continent, or 70s. with the option of teak from Moulmein at 80s. United Kingdom, 85s. Continent, 90s. Mediterranean; Java to Great Britain, 60s. Calcutta, 62s. 6d., Bombay or neighbouring ports 57s. 6d., or Mauritius, 42s. 6d., &c.

Berth freights to India and China are dull—50s. per register ton for Bombay or Calcutta, 62s. 6d. Kurrachee, 60s. Madras, Pondicherry, Singapore, or Penang, being the full rates offered. Coal freights in this direction are also without animation, the current quotations being £50 Aden, £35 Bombay, £48 Calcutta, £43 Ceylon, £35 Rangoon, £35 Andamans, £37. 10s. Kurrachee, &c. For Hong Kong, 57s. 6d. from Cardiff is still offered, and 62s. 6d. Shanghai.

Two vessels have been invited to tender for emigrants from Hong Kong or Whampoa to British Guiana.

The coal charters for 20,000 tons for Hong Kong are to leave in this and next month.

The tonnage required for guano to Mauritius has all been taken up at 65s. and chartering for this service has again closed. For United Kingdom or Continent the rate is still 60s., and for French ships to France 25 francs for orders.

The berth-freights for small parcels of goods and insurance is as last quoted. At New York and Boston rates are also unaltered.

IMPORTANT improvements in diving apparatus have been made and patented by Mr. C. E. Heinke, submarine engineer, of London. His apparatus has been lately used at Spithead for submarine operations in connection with the fortifications there, and has given great satisfaction. It has also been very successfully employed at the works of the New Westminster Bridge. It is stated that the apparatus is completely under the immediate control of the diver, and that it enables him to remain for several hours under water at great depths, without inconvenience, and with great freedom of action.

PASSENGERS INWARDS.—Per Johannis Lodewyk, Capt. van der Wall, at Rotterdam, from Java: Messrs. J. Reiniersen and F. C. Luykx. Per Nieuw Holland, Capt. Tuck, at Texel, from Batavia: Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Bletterman and family, Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. Netscher, Mr. Doyer and family, Madame Schultz and two children, Madame Engels, Mr. Loman, jun., and three Javanese servants. Per Diligentia, Capt. Bentwelt, at the Texel, from Banjoewang: Messrs. A. Martini and J. van Geffen. Per Willemina and Clara, Capt. Abrahams, at Amsterdam, from Batavia: Mr. and Mrs. J. Simmer and four children, Mrs. Ravensway and child, Mrs. Muhlmitchel and three children, Mrs. van Rott and three children, Mrs. Osseman and three children, and three native servants. Per Agatha Maria, Capt. van Zyp, at Amsterdam, from Batavia: Messrs. H. F. van der Bee, W. Leverstein, and J. M. Huiskens and two children. Per Copernicus, Capt. Visser, at Rotterdam, from Batavia: Colonel and Mrs. Bade, Major and Mrs. Haintink and two children, Miss Voss Meyer, two invalided soldiers, and one Java servant. Per Twee Antons, Capt. van Ryn, at Rotterdam, from Batavia: Major and Mrs. Shukking and five children, Mr. J. H. Appellius, Mr. van Hoboken, three invalided soldiers. Per Graaf van Heyden Reynesteyn, Capt. Wamsteker, at Amsterdam, from Batavia: Messrs. M. A. Herven, W. A. Rapper, J. Meyer, and A. C. Westenrood.

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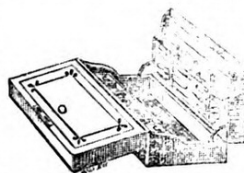
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